ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,869—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	ASSAM	3089	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th Oct.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
R.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3089	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
R.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
R.I.	CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	[illegible] "
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1000	L. H. Moule	[illegible] "
R.I.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	[illegible] "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	[illegible] "
R.I.	GANGES	4326	800	T. J. Alderton	[illegible] "

The Steamers marked R L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B lands passengers at Brindisi and proceeds to Venice.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

October 20th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

D SERVICE TO BRINDISI
STE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ,
D PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
	Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
	Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

ardess on board of every Steamer.

F PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
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ER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

S TO LONDON,
turn, are issued via Trieste,
RIESTE on the 3rd, and
h.

RIESTE, VIA
RT SAID.

	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ssovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.
Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.

SSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th Nov

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THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1122 tons, on 16th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on 13th October, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1892. Agents.

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SUCCESS! BIG SUCCESS!!
YOU NEVER SAW ITS LIKE BEFORE.
23,000 GALLONS OF GENUINE WATER
POURED INTO THE RING IN
35 SECONDS.
A Genuine Lake of Water on which occur a number of Comical Incidents, causing
SHRIEKS OF LAUGHTER.
Steamboats Puffing Round the Ring.
Pleasure Boats Floating Gaily along.
FORMING A MARVELLOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE.
At every Representation the
"WATER PANTOMIME,"
Preceded by a Brilliant Programme of the best Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Feats of the Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and 8 As.

"THE WATER PANTOMIME,"
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1830, Judicial Department, the ground to the North of the Cooperage will be reserved for the purposes of FOOT BALL Matches on MONDAY, the 10th WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY, the 13th and SATURDAY, the 15th instant from 4-30 P. M, until the matches are over.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1892.

SIMLA COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE & Co. will hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS, at 1 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 15th October, when will be sold about 4,000 lbs. of—

ORANGE PEKOE.	HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
PEKOE.	BOHEA.
PEKOE SOUCHONG.	BROKEN TEA.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

WHITE & Co.,
NORTHBROOK TERRACE.

DON'T SUFFER UNNECESSARILY WITH FEVER, AGUE CHILL,

But use at once, without hesitation,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,
Which is a Sure, Prompt, and Certain Remedy for Malarial Fevers, and Allied Disorders, Re. 1.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1892.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy as a Director.
IV.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
V.—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 17th October, to MONDAY, the 31st idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 8th October 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HURGOVERBAI (widow of KHOOSHAL JIWA), late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DEVKOREBAI, daughter of the deceased, the Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 5th Day of October, 1892.

MR. J. C. CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

	Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do. ..... " ½ "	2 0
"Pyramid" Mixture ..... " ½ "	2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture ... " 1 "	3 4
Do. do. " ½ "	1 12
"Rifle" Mixture..... " 1 "	2 8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye..... " ½ "	0 14
Golden Fleece ..... " ½ "	1 12
Latakia..... " ½ "	1 12

Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT TOBACCO.
Fresh Shipment just received.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 20TH CONCERT OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER THE 13TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

PART I.
MISCELLANEOUS.
IN WHICH
JOSEF HOFMANN
WILL PERFORM.
(Details at a Later Date.)

PART II.
"THE REVENGE."
A Ballad of the Fleet.
By the late Lord Tennyson,
Music by Villiers Stanford.
About 100 Performers, and Full Orchestra.
Tickets may be obtained at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co's.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BURLINGTON
BROWN LEATHER CREAM

Is the only Preparation used for Cleaning and Polishing Brown Leather Boots, Shoes, &c.

Annas 8 only.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Saturday, the 15th October, 1892, at 3-30 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1892.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd October, 1892, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 70 OF 1891.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE MOOLLA, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARIA DE SOUZA, widow of MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA, deceased, and MICHAEL M. DE SOUZA, both of Bombay Christian, inhabitants; at present residing at No. 140, Customs Road, M him, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, European Deputy Registrar, High Court, residing at Bandora..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Third Day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rustomjee Pallonjee Moolla and of the abovenamed Defendants Maria De Souza, widow of Manoel Edward De Souza, deceased, Michael M. DeSouza and Lawrence Augustus Watkins or any of them in all those pieces of Government land or ground now standing in the name of Caitano De Mello, situate at Mazagon with the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 223,226,227, 228 and 227, admeasuring four hundred and eighty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, one of which is or lately was in the occupation of Nicolas De Mello, and the other is or lately was in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Viegas, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 270 and 125, and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the House now or late of Manoel Edward De Souza, on the south by a public passage, and on the North by a Dokker Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of defendants' tenants and are at present in the occupation of defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th Day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA

Is a Success of the Day
In relieving General Debility, Nervous Exhaustion,
Impaired
Vitality, Weak Brain Power, and Exhausted Nervous Strength.
Prompt, Sure, and Infallible.
Rs. 3 and 7 of all Chemists.

Popular Remedies } MADON, SONS & CO. { Fort, Bombay.

MINTON TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC.
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the Country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, &c., and for Exterior Decoration.

☞ Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his Report about the Administration of the Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, says that "The Flooring of the Wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with MINTON TILES has been completed, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage from a sanitary point of view."
For further information apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
235, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.
My experience of her treatment would be to advice all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.
ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.
N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

NOTICES.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 243, Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1892, at 2 P.M., to consider the advisability or otherwise of Voluntary Winding up of the Company under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act.

By Order,
ખટાઊ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1892.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on Monday, the 10th October, 1892, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892.
2.—To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Esq., as a Director in the place of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody resigned.
4.—To appoint a Director in the place of N. M. Wadia, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, 4th October, 1892, to Monday, the 10th October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OILS during the year 1893, viz:—

240 tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
84 tons of non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 10 gallons of each oil to be sent in, to the Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the Undermentioned Articles (more or less) to the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee, for the Official Year 1893-94 will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, on TUESDAY, the 8th of November, 1892, up to 12 o'clock noon (Gun-fire).

Saltpetre grough.....	CWts.	3,750
Sulphur grouch	"	1,086
Timber Urhur Dhall Stalk	"	3,000

2.—Each of the above Articles should be tendered for on a separate form.
3.—Forms of Tenders and conditions (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only for each set) and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

F. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory Office: Kirkee, 6th October, 1892.

RANGOON PORT TRUST. NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per Mensem per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the Service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the date of the notice given by either party to the engagement to the other of a desire so to terminate it.

Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay... Plaintiff.
vs.
RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid; and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Pursho um, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North part by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zaidool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2383, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an indenture of under lease bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guarantee rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES or EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
BOLSOVER, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteia E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Paralysis and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, viz. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15: double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Knight-Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to be autiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. T. HACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI,
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Cance-Shaped Landons, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Ker

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,055
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7:5	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pico	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bagry Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1055
Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
India Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	291xd
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,00	1,0.0	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	825
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Glonin. Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	0002	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 / 220
Colaba	600	200	all		300
Express	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 ex d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	253	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	52 / 157½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 / 525
Kh	240	450	450	32½	130
[illegible]				63	615
[illegible]	300	500	500		85
[illegible]	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	961
[illegible]	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	305
[illegible]	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
[illegible]	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
[illegible]	100	500	500		425
[illegible]	500	500	75	20	500
[illegible]	300	500	500	20	500
[illegible]	100	1,000	1, 00	25	1,480
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	35	445
[illegible]				35	210
[illegible]	1,200	250	250	75	245
[illegible]	375	200	all	...	
[illegible]		1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,080

WEAVING COMPANIKS.

[illegible]		1,000	1,000	90	1,400
[illegible]		00	all	Rs. 20	500
[illegible]			100	5	85
[illegible]			all	9 per ct.	500
[illegible]	300	1,000	1,000	25	590
[illegible]	600	500	500	20	410
[illegible] Manufg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	300	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,938	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	4.0
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40 / 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	40½	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	183
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,162½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,220
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pac
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,490	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.d.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	325xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	35	360
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share	£18	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION; &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-11	
Bar Silver 17 Besterings	"	16-3	
English Sovereigns	"	10-25	
Do. Drazos	"	10-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	10-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
ava-Francs	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football Tournament.
Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 3-30 p.m.
Adjourned Annual Meeting, Bombay Swimming Club, 9 p.m.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Karacola (s), from Karachi; Malwa (s), Aden; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—H. M. S. Crocodile, for Portsmouth; Cathay (s), Brindisi; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf; Naseri (s), Port Natal, &c.; Maria Valerie (s), China; and Akbar (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri and the s. s. Akbar left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Maria Valerie left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September last were 3,901, daily average being 130; total of new admissions, 1,587; and number of children vaccinated, 70.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the mill, near Sopari Bag, Parel, next Saturday at 3-30 p.m., and not at 4 o'clock, as was advertised yesterday.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A HOSPITAL PATIENT.—Luxmon Gopal, aged about sixty-five, who had been an inmate of the J. J. Hospital from the 20th ultimo, suffering from fever and asthma, suddenly disappeared from the hospital since Thursday noon, taking with him the hospital clothing.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Nursey Shamjee, living in a room on the first floor of a house, at Bhendy Bazar, has made a report to the police that on the 3rd instant, he left a bundle of currency notes, containing six for Rs. 100 each, and seven smaller ones for Rs. 10 each, in a cupboard, and on opening it on Friday morning he found four of the currency notes missing from the bundle. His suspicion rests on his servant, named Vellubdas Ameerchand, who has been arrested by the police.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, touching the death of Mahadeo Vittoo, aged about 30 years. The deceased was a toddy-drawer, and addicted to drink. On Friday evening he went up a tree to bring down some cocoanuts, and fell down. He was removed to his house, where he died shortly after. A verdict of death caused by injuries received from a tree, was returned.

FIRE AT CAMMATIPURA.—Yesterday evening, a fire broke out in a house, situated at Cammatipura 13th Lane. An alarm was immediately raised by the inmates of the house, and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations asking for assistance. The fire-engines from different stations promptly arrived on the scene, but their presence was not required, the fire having been extinguished by the neighbours before their arrival. The damage done by the fire was nominal.

FATAL FALL FROM A HOUSE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Mohmed Khan Pakadi, on the body of Mahomed Enoos, aged 4 years. The deceased was the son of a butcher, and lived with his parents on the second floor of a house, in the above locality. On Thursday evening, the deceased, while flying a kite from a window on the second floor of the house, accidentally fell out in the street below, and sustained serious internal injuries. The deceased died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Endymion	M. Devery.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Divertissement	Doux Yeux	Henri Nevaux.
Mazurka	Nanu	A. Goraggio.
Selection	Adelia	Donizetti.
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Captain Jellett, of the Royal Horse Artillery, living at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police that he left his bungalow, at 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, and on returning at about 11 o'clock that night he found that his premises had been entered by a window, and that his chest of drawers opened by a duplicate key and jewellery and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 1,110, stolen therefrom. The police, being informed of the theft, made a search in the compound, when the jewel case was found with its contents intact. A tin despatch box was also found there, but it had been forced open and Rs. 70 stolen.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of Abdulla Khan, a pilgrim, arrived in Bombay by the Persian Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Calder, on Friday morning. The deceased started from Busra on the 24th ultimo, and was then suffering from fever, and was under the treatment of the medical officer on board the steamer. The deceased was a opium eater, and though prohibited by his medical adviser he indulged in that drug. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that death was caused by pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

EDUCATION IN CUTCH.—A correspondent writes :—"Mundra is, in importance and order, the third city in Catch, inhabited by many merchants. There was not a single Anglo-Vernacular school there until lately. Some of the leading men, therefore, considering it a long-felt desideratum, moved the charitable to supply the want. This resulted in the trustees of "Hukum Chanji Sanskrit Vidyalya Fund" coming out with a handsome offer of a building for the school worth Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 to be invested in a good security to obtain an interest of Rs. 150 per annum. But as that was not considered sufficient to maintain the school, it was proposed at a meeting held long ago at Mundra, that H. H. the Rao of Catch should be requested to advance Rs. 150 per annum, and take the school in charge of the State, the State to reimburse itself of the above sum from the school fees when collected. Conformably to that a petition and a reminder also has been sent, but as yet no answer has been received.

FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

THE water pantomime which was one of the principal attractions of this company on the Continent of America and proved a decided success, scored a hit in the arena, on Saturday night, before a crowded house. The introductory performances by the artistes of the troupe was a brilliant illustration of equestrian gymnastic and acrobatic feats, and received the warmest plaudits from the audience, whose admiration for the extraordinary skill which the clowns displayed on the horizontal bars was unbounded. Their estimation of the music on the bottles was similarly manifested, and the standard of excellence with which the sounds were distinctly and correctly produced bore conclusive evidence of the executants' ability. Public anticipations were more than fulfilled when the large ring in the centre of the arena with the capacity of 25,000 gallons of water was filled in exactly thirty-five seconds. The genuine but diminutive lake looked most picturesque. The holiday-makers created shrieks of laughter by their grotesque costumes and quaint appearances and the comical incidents which were indulged in. The novelty was decidedly very interesting and sensational, and fully justified the announcements which flourished on the bills.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to October 5, 1892 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, to October 1, 1892 ...	8,332,400
Balance to be remitted from October 2, 1892, to March 31, 1893	8,667,600

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

(Before MR. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 3rd Judge.)

EJECTMENT OF A TENANT FROM A FIRE-TEMPLE.

CAWASJI DADABHOY RUSTOMJI BANAJI and another v.s. NUSSERWANJI BEJONJI DUSTOOR.

Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, represented the defendant.

In this case the plaintiffs, who are the managers of the Framji Cowasji Banaji's fire-temple at Kareiwadi, moved for an ejectment of the defendant from the house which is solely intended for the use of the Dustoor in charge of the fire-temple, who is a brother of the defendant, and also claimed to recover a portion of rent which the defendant refused since the institution of the suit in the High Court against the Dustoor. On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw for the defendant the case was at the last hearing postponed for a settlement out of Court, but as no settlement had been come to, the case was resumed. Mr. Dinshaw Davar stated that the Framji Cowasji Atashbehram was constituted in 1849, and on the occasion of the death of a certain member of the family, the other members contributed a fund amongst themselves to build a house for the use of the Dustoor. In 1861 the house was completed and the donors handed over the house to the managers for the keeping of the Dustoor, then Dustoor with the brothers, sisters and family were put in, and a writing was executed by which it was stipulated that the managers can, at any time, remove any of the other occupants of the house accept the Dustoor. This writing continued in force. A deed-poll was executed, by which two trustees and three managers were appointed. The managers were empowered to look after the management of the fire-temple, and the trustees were to see that the managers acted well. In 1890 the present plaintiffs came in power as the managers of the fire-temple. It was then found that the present defendant, who is a brother of the Dustoor and who has nothing to do with the fire-temple, occupied a greater portion of the house. On the 7th May, 1890, the plaintiffs instructed their solicitors to write a letter to the defendant disputing his right to occupy the house. No reply was given to that notice, but after some negotiations it was arranged that the defendant should pay a monthly rent of Rs. 25. Since that date the defendant regularly paid the rent till August, 1891, when the third manager, Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Cawasjee, died. The defendant then hesitated to pay, and another notice was served on the 3rd September, 1891. As soon as the notice was served the defendant paid the rent, and since then, he continued to pay till the plaintiffs fell out with the Dustoor, and the defendant then refused to pay the rent. On 31st May, 1892, a notice was served upon the defendant demanding the rent and asking him to vacate the premises after the expiry of a month's notice. In reply to this the defendant wrote through his solicitors, stating that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the rent and that the rent which he had already paid was but contributed towards the fund of the Atashbehram. When the plaintiffs served a notice to the Dustoor, removing him from his Dustoorship, Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Rana the only serviving trustee filed a suit against them in the High Court, and it has been held by the learned judge, the Honorable Mr. Justice Farran that the Managers have a right to remove the Dustoor and the only question which went against the plaintiffs was that the third Manager, Mr. Byramji Nanabhoy Framji, ought to have been consulted, and the thing carried by a majority. Mr. Dinshaw for the defendant said that Mr. Davar had made several statements which were quite irrelevant. He contended that the notices were not proper. The occupation of the premises by the defendant was not such that he could be turned out at the will of the managers. The tenancy was of a peculiar nature. He further argued that the plaintiffs could not maintain the suit in the absence of their co-manager Mr. Byramji Nanabhoy Framji, who was much entitled as they were.

The Judge: The only question to be settled is whether the defendant is a tenant of the plaintiff or not, and as such he is attorne to the plaintiffs?

Mr. Dinshaw further contended that the plaintiffs had made a breach of the terms of the deed-pole which clearly states that in case of a difference of opinion the managers should consult together and carry it by majority. After the death of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Cowasji, his son, Mr. Byramji Nanabhoy Framji, was appointed a co-manager of the Atashbehram, and it was necessary for the plaintiffs to consult him before taking any step against the defendant. After the evidence had been gone through, his Honor, in delivering judgment, said that in this case the simple question for the court to decide was whether the defendant attorned to the plaintiffs. It had been clearly proved by the receipts which he had for the rent paid till lately. If the defendant had refused to pay the rent after the death of the third manager, Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Cawasji, it would have been a different question, but after resuing for a time he continued paying the rent, and that was clear to prove that he attorned to the two plaintiffs. It was a matter of regret that in spite of more than one adjournment granted, the parties had not come to a settlement, the Court, therefore, passed a decree for ejectment against the defendant, to come in force on the 13th November 1892, and certified Rs. 45 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' counsel.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary Suits.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Jaabai vs Moosa Tharia—Little, S, N and H—Part heard.
10-92—Edgelow, and G—F skirchand Premchand and others, vs Bai Bhimabai Nalkin—H S Dikshit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

67-92—In person—B A Ahir Amar vs Jugmohunsing Sewtahalsing.
68-92—In person—Abdool Rehman valud Ahmed Juva vs Dayabh I Purvanund—Pascurdas D and Co.
69-92—In person—Hoosein Hajee Siddick vs Hawabai.
70-92—In person—Bhickoo Appajee vs Tookaram Govindjee and another.
71-92—In person—Halimabai and others vs Ayeshabai.

For Dismissal.

215-92—K J Muntri Samratbai vs Ashabai and another—Little S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

376-92—Wadia and G—Harrivallabhdas Balgowandas vs Munchi Ebrahim Dadoo and another.
386-92—Turner and H—A Hart vs W T Hart.
401-92—Khunderoo M—Pestonjee Dinshaw vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Buttiwalla and another.
402-92—Chalk W and S—Lakshman Meghajee vs Luckmidas Morarjee and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co. (Part heard.)
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkuli.
606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Cokerda, and others vs Trioumjee Shewjee and others—P. G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.
448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Manockbai and others—K D Shroff.
301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R. and F.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

THE ISAZAI EXPEDITION.

THE TAKING OF BAIO.

WE have just returned from Baio. The advance took place entirely according to plan. Both brigades arrived on the Baio ridge at 7-30 this morning. No sign of the enemy was seen. The road had been much improved by the Sappers and Miners, but the ascent was extremely difficult. The defences were destroyed and the towers blown up. The first brigade return here to-night; the second brigade bivouac at Manjikhote and return to Towara to-morrow morning. The view from Baio is very fine, all the Buner country down to the Umbeyla Pass being seen to advantage. The mountain batteries were in position on the ridge about 2,000 yards from Baio when the advance was made, and if any opposition had been made their help would have been indispensable. Orders are now expected for the troops to return to Cantonments. Water was scarce, and the troops were severely tried. The work of the Sappers and Miners was excellent.—*Pioneer.*

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 1st October, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 14,21,145-11-7	33,01,351	6	3
Public Deposits at Branches " 18,33,205-10-8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	333,41,461	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,91,297	11	11
Sundries	2,68,677	0	4
Total Rs.	407,04,787	10	2

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	70,40,003	11	0
Other authorised Investments	11,43,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	72,79,581	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	20,24,804	8	5
Bills discounted and purchased	45,89,382	15	0
Balances with other Banks	10,41,338	1	10
Bullion	8,034	13	9
Dead Stock	2,97,544	6	6
Stamps	12,971	13	8
Sundries	60,857	15	0
	234,98,877	12	5
Brand Currency Notes at Head Office and Cash notes	172,11,909	13	9
Total...Rs.	407,08,787	10	2

DINNER IN LONDON TO MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, C.I.E.

A FAREWELL dinner was given by the Northbrook Indian Club, on the 22nd of September, at their house, in Whitehall Gardens. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Northbrook, presided, and amongst those present were Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., Mr. Kenrick Peck, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., Mr. Willis, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Mr. S. Digby, Mr. W. M. Word, Mr. S. A. Chalk, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Rai Tej Narayan Singh Dr. Kapadia, Mr. Setna, &c.

Lord Northbrook, writing from Stratton to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, said: "I should be much obliged to you if you would take an opportunity of expressing my great regret that I am prevented from attending the dinner to be given to-night to Mr. Bhownuggree, at which I am glad to hear that you are to preside. Mr. Bhownuggree has been one of the most active and valuable supporters of the Club, and it would have given me great pleasure to have joined in this most merited compliment to him. Unfortunately I found on returning home that I had engagements here, which I could not postpone, and therefore that I am unable to be present as I hoped and expected."

Lord Hobhouse wrote: "I have great respect for Mr. Bhownuggree, so much so that if I were at liberty I should be induced to break through my rule of not attending public dinners. But I have engagements of some standing which require my presence in Somersetshire during the whole of this week."

Lord Reay sent the following letter from his seat in Scotland: "Please inform Lord Northbrook that I very much regret that I cannot be present at the complimentary dinner on the 22nd, as it would have given me great pleasure to co-operate in this tribute of friendly recognition of the valuable service rendered by the guest of the evening to the attainment of the objects the Club has in view."

Sir George Birdwood, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., and others were also prevented from being present.

The health of the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family was cordially drunk.

The chairman then said:—"Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the toast of the evening I must first convey to you the expression of the regret of the Earl of Northbrook, in which we all share, and none more sincerely than myself, that his Lordship has been prevented from being here this evening to discharge this duty himself. I need scarcely say that it is a source of the greatest pleasure and pride to me to take his Lordship's place on the occasion. I have known our honoured guest as long, I fancy, as any of you, except the member for Central Finsbury, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and I have had more opportunities than most of you of watching him very closely, particularly in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and the wide and exhaustive studies he then made, not only at the exhibition, but at our chief industrial and mercantile centres, of the manufactures and the commercial system of this country. From the enlarged and intimate observation I have thus had of him for over ten years, I have been led to form the very highest opinion of his abilities, energy, and character. Moreover, it has been my good fortune to continually meet Mr. Bhownuggree at this, and the Savage, and other Clubs, and in society generally, and the intercourse I have thus enjoyed with him, has deepened the admiration with which I have regarded him from the first with the warmest esteem. Beside the intellectual and moral qualities, including absolute loyalty to all with whom we are brought with responsible relations, which are the essential factors of substantial success in life, Mr. Bhownuggree is gifted by nature with those indefinable minor virtues which constitute the "good fellow," and endear a man to men. All these qualities make up the strong human personality we respect, and are proud of, and love in him. I have seen the whole world of the West, including America, and everywhere, very much behind the scenes; and I pick out Mr. Bhownuggree as one of the most marked personalities of my cosmopolitan acquaintance. He is a man who will never play false friend or foe and all over the world. These are not very many men of whom we may say that we may well therefore be proud of him; and you, Indian members of this Club, especially so; for his character and career have a special lesson for you, namely this: that every man in this life stands where he places himself, and no one can put him in the rear ranks if he has the ability, and, above all, the moral qualities to enable him to take the first rank. Here in this Club he has very particular claims on our gratitude for the ample success with which he has laboured both during his previous and his present visit to this country in promoting the prosperity of the Club; which by its recent affiliation with the Imperial Institute is at last placed on an enduring basis. It is with the greatest pleasure and pride, therefore, that we shall now all drink to our kind and good friend's health. We wish him a good voyage back to India, and a happy reunion with all his friends there; and we wish him every blessing Providence can bestow on him. This is the message our flowing glasses convey direct from our hearts to his; and with these fraternal sentiments we all drink to you, Mr. Bhownuggree—and with three times three three cheers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bhownuggree:—"Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and Gentlemen,—What with the regrets of leave-taking of kind friends before once again departing from this glorious country and the feelings which arise in me at the cordiality of the compliment you have paid me by asking me to be your guest this evening, I am unable to give adequate expression to the gratitude I owe you on the present occasion. You, Sir, have been pleased to refer to me in far too flattering terms but I am aware that they are sincere, because they proceed from that sense of friendship which you have entertained for me for many years ever since I had the privilege of forming your acquaintance. In 1886, during the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, when we came into more personal contact, you evinced towards me such regard and friendship that I retain a lively and pleasant recollection of you; and although I, in common with you all, regret the absence of Lord Northbrook in the chair from unavoidable causes, I am highly gratified to find it occupied by one of Sir Philip's distinguished position, who, moreover, has been associated in my mind with many pleasant memories. I thank you all sincerely for so well receiving the kind expressions he has used towards me. Referring next to the allusion which has been made to my connection with the Society and Club, I vividly remember the occasion on which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales opened this Institution, when I was the medium of communicating the substantial help which was given it in recognition of the beneficial objects, which it had in view. Ever since as time and occasion permitted I more or less continued to take some humble interest in its affairs. During the past decade of its existence, it has proved itself to be an Institution of great benefit to India, but it has also been realised that it is no longer necessary for it to have a detached *locale*. Those who have taken a prominent part in its affairs, good friends of India like Lord Northbrook, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Primrose, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Wollaston, and others have at last come to the conclusion that it would have a more assured and permanent existence if it was transferred to the Imperial Institute, and I have in my humble way co-operated with them to bring about this affiliation. I am pleased to learn that this resolution has met with the almost unanimous approval of the members of both the Society and the Club. For your kindly recognition of my interest in these matters, I heartily thank you. If I do not use many more words to express to you my deep sense of the honour you have done me on this occasion, it is, believe me, not for want of appreciation of your good feeling and cordiality towards me. Indeed, I regard this to be one of the proud and pleasant moments of my life, when I find myself in the midst of so many friends, who have known me personally, more or less intimately, and so knowing me have regarded me deserving of the marked compliment which I am both gratified and grateful to receive at their hands. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., proposed the health of the chairman, and in doing so, referred in highly complimentary terms to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen's connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The chairman, in acknowledging the toast, said that the hon. member for Central Finsbury had referred in flattering language to his (Sir Phillip's) connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, but it was only just to say that he had a "master" on that occasion. He referred to Mr. Purdon Clarke, whom he took great credit for having "discovered." He (the chairman) was not fond of prophesying, but he ventured to predict that Mr. Purdon Clarke would be a most distinguished ornament of the public service, and that no country in the world could boast of a man more

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2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

THERE was again an advance of ⅛d. in the value of Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅛d. per oz.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher, at £64¾; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cents dearer, at 85 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¾ dollars. The United States Treasury purchased yesterday 173,000 ounces of Silver, at 84·50 to 84·90 cents per oz. Consols in London remained at 97⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¾. The market rates of Discount were unaltered. 1s. 2⅛d. was said the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £80,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 9 ½; Paris Exchange on London was a trifle higher, at fcs. 25·17½. Brazilian Copper advanced 10s. per ton yesterday, say, to £54; and Yellow Metal was ¼ dearer, at 5. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay remained at the enhanced rate of 12s. per ton.

The price of Bar Silver in London, and the usual Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter were unchanged to-day; but in New York, Silver is ¼ cent lower, at 84¾ cents, demand Exchange on London having receded half a cent, to 4·86½ dollars. The Indian Council has allotted 1¾ lakh of extra Bills on Bombay, and 8 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 9-16d. (which is an advance of 3-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though the same as the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday) and one lakh of Wire Transfers in Madras, at 1s. 2 13-16d.

The Wheat Market was firm yesterday, at an advance of 1d. per central in No. 1 Soft White, on the Spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 4d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged, at 6s. 1½d. per central. The quantity of Wheat Afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,600,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was still firm, but no fresh quotations for Bombay Seed are given by Reuter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 1,200 East Indians. The price of Spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d. per lb., to which it advanced on Thursday; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for October-November deliveries, and 4½d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, of all grades, and Coconadas were ⅛d. per lb. higher; while Tinnevelly's were ⅛d. per lb. higher both for "Good" and "Fully Good Fair." The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, and the quotations wired by Reuter show an advance of ⅛d. in 7 and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ⅛d. in 40s Mule Twist, at 7d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; with Sales 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals have further receded 5-64d. in all positions. The day's Imports are 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

The weekly total of Cotton sales in Liverpool for the six days ending yesterday show an increase of 15,000 bales, at 85,000 bales (including 2,000 Surats) compared with the figures of the previous week; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 75,000 bales; but it was yesterday 418,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 591,000 bales heavier than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 70,000 bales, and of Surats there were 15,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below for comparison, now showing an increase in the total Supply of 461,000 bales, and 1,037,000 bales, as against last year and the year before, respectively; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 40,000 bales, and 190,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton had advanced during the week 3-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 3-16d. to 13-64d. higher; the spot price yesterday having been ⅛d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1 5-16d. below the rate the year before.

In New York yesterday, a decline of 1-16 cents took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands at 8 1-16 cents, while January Futures were 21 cents lower, at 8·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales, making a very light week again compared with both the two preceding years; the total falling off shown this season being 438,000 bales and 531,000 bales, respectively.

A recovery, however, has taken place in prices in New York to-day, the spot quotation being ¼ cent higher, at 8 3-16 cents, January Futures having advanced 17 cents to 8·34 cents. The Receipts at the ports are 37,000 bales, going against 46,000 bales in both the two previous years. The Cotton in sight was 763,000 bales, compared with 523,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	189,000	296,000	291,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	70,000	94,000	123,000
" " Continent.....	43,000	60,000	51,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	590,000	1,028,000	1,121,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	176,000	272,000	330,000
" " to Continent do. ..	96,000	135,000	174,000
" Stock in the Ports	630,000	716,000	414,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	2,630,000	2,168,960	1,593,140
" " Surats	222,000	262,190	411,980

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,051,000	632,540	459,770
" London	8,000	14,000	29,000
American Afloat	110,000	130,000	245,000
East Indian "	13,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	1,182,000	786,540	748,770
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	4 15-16d.	5⅛d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3 9-16d.	3 15-16d.	4⅜d.
Difference	3d.	1d.	⅞d.

Locally, although the feeling has been steady upon the whole, demand has fallen off greatly, and only a small business has been done, while rates for forward contracts have declined Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,500 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 1,000 Dhollera, at Rs. 175; 300 Nugger, at Rs. 173; and 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 182; while the Mills are only credited with 150 bales of Chaliagaum at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent dealer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	704 bales.
Wheat	11,143 cwts.
Linseed	2,209 "
Rapeseed	2,715 "
Poppyseed	1,680 "
Gingelly	1,899 "
Groundnuts	665 "
Castorseed	2,452 "
Rice	7,538 "

FREIGHTS are firm; but there are hardly any takers at the rates asked by holders of tonnage for Continental ports, viz., 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton. Business has been done for Marseilles, at 9s. 6d. for Seeds, and 10s. 6d. for Wheat, for October shipment.

EXCHANGE, in presence of higher quotations for Silver received by wire, opened firm at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, and a moderate amount of business was done thereat. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 29-32d. for October delivery, 1-32d. a month higher to the end of the year; and 1s. 3d. for next year have been named; but Merchants' Bills, in any position, have been scarce to-day; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Francs do. .....1·56¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing, and rates for Fours may be called ½ to 9-16 per cent. higher than they closed at last evening. 106 5-16 was quoted for Money, and 106 for Account until near the close; but the market left off a little easier, at 1-16 per cent. below these rates. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—A few changes have taken place in quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip, at our revised quotations; but otherwise there has been no movement in the market, the tone of which keeps quiet, but generally steady.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD—HICKSON—Sept 29, at Hampstead, T W Arnold, M A, of College, Aligarh, N.-W.-P., India, son of F Arnold, of Lewisham, to C May Hickson, daughter of late G Hickson, of Highbury New Park, and Mrs Hickson, of Elsworthy-road, Hampstead.

AWDRY—HERBERT—Sept 17, at St Peter's, Bayswater, J P Awdry, son of late P Awdry, of the Grove, Chippenham, Wilts, and of Mrs P Awdry, of Edward-street, Bath, to Alice Emily, daughter of J H Herbert, of London and Calcutta.

FORBES—ANDERSON—Sept 14, at the Parish church, Clevedon, Somerset, A W Forbes, Captain 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), to Marian Harriet, second daughter of Major-Gen H S Anderson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, commanding Mhow District, India.

GRINSTEAD—CLINE—Sept 6, at the Episcopal Church, Narcoossee, Florida, U. S. A., Charles Walter, son of the Rev Charles Grinstead, M A, Vicar of Brentwood, Essex, Rural Dean, to Gertrude Florence, daughter of late G W Cline, Barrister, late of the Indian Civil Service.

HAMILTON—SMITH—Aug 27, at St Mildred's Church, Lee, Captain F J Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, son of late Lieut-Col G Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, to Frances Maud, daughter of H B Smith, of Lee, Kent.

HAWKINS—WHITFIELD—Sept 14, at Offham Church, F D C Hawkins, Indian Medical Service, son of V W C Hawkins, of 8, Linden Gardens, W, to Mabel, daughter of late G Whitfield, J P, of Hamsey House, near Lewes.

HEANLY—CURRIE—Aug 27, at St Barnes, Cyril Delamain, son of F E J Heanley, of Ravenscourt Park, formerly of Hambrook, Surrey, and Ceylon, to Edith Louise, daughter of R Currie, of Hyderabad, Deccan.

OSMASTON—HUTCHINSON—Sept 15, at Christ Church, Clifton, B B Osmaston, of the Indian Forest Service, son of J Osmaston, of Hawhurst Court, Sussex, to Catherine Mary Mayn, daughter of late Maj-Gen C H Hutchinson, R A (Madras).

DEATHS.

BLUNT—Sept 19, at Weston-super-Mare, Mary Augusta, wife of Maj-Gen C H Blunt, R A (retired), daughter of late Col J Tod, H E I C S.

CAMPBELL—Sept 19, at Folkestone, W Campbell, of Burnside, Ayrshire, N B, D I G, Bombay Army (retired), aged 74.

ELDERTON—Sept 2, at Eastbourne, Mary, widow of the late Col C A Elderton, Madras Army.

LUSHINGTON—Sept 18, at Rosiere, Lyndhurst, Hants, F A Lushington, J P, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 76.

MILLS—Sept 21, at Bishop's Hull, Taunton, Maria, widow of the late H Mills, of the H E I C S, aged 86.

PURTON—Sept 17, at the Rectory, Poynings, Sussex, Rev W D Purton, aged 38.

REDDIE—Sept 14, at Richmond, Surrey, Sarah Abbott, widow of late Maj-Gen G B Reddie, formerly 29th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—September 23, at Allahabad, the wife of C Ross Alston, of a son.

EDWARDS—September 10, at Naftiaux Villa, St Andrews, Guernsey, the wife of the Rev Thomas Edwards, of a son (Thomas) Indian papers, please copy.

GIANNACOPULO—October 3, at Naraingunge, the wife of C D Giannacopulo, of a son.

LUCAS—September 28, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant H M A Lucas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURR—CURRAN—September 28, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev F Penny, L L M Chaplain, Frederick Horst Burr, second son of F W Burr, Engineering Contractor, Madras, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Curran—Calcutta and Rangoon papers please copy. "No cards."

RUSSELL—D'VAZ—October 5, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev Father Meyer, John Edward Russell, to Ellen Mary D'Vaz, relict of the late Chas. D'Vaz, Medical Practitioner, Rangoon.

DEATHS.

FYFE—September 24, on board P & O s s Bengal, William Crichton Fyfe, buried at Aden.

PAUL—September 8, at Mozok, Upper Burma, James Eustace, eldest son of Ben Paul, of St George's College, Mussoorie, aged 22 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT on the 21st of last month received the Freedom of Wigan, his birthplace, as a deserved tribute to the distinguished qualities which have conferred honour on his native town. The occasion furnished him with an opportunity—turned to excellent account—to give an account of our stewardship in Egypt, which is by far the most effective and conclusive justification of the prolongation of British occupation of that country. Though he now holds the high official position of Judicial Adviser to the Government of Egypt his experience is not wholly, or even mainly, official, or confined to the period in which British influence has been predominant. He practised in that country as a barrister, and subsequently was one of the Judges of the International Court, during the ten years preceding the events of 1882, when he came to Bombay to take his seat—for eight years—in the High Court. For two years past he has been Adviser to the Egyptian Government in judicial matters, and has laboured with a considerable measure of success to introduce into Egypt the regularity, the impartiality, and incorruptibility which characterise the administration of justice in this country. He has carried out in a great measure the scheme in reforms in the police system and of administration of the Subordinate Courts, which Sir Raymond West drew up, but was laid aside for a time. In the course of twelve years, with an interval of eight years between his experience of purely Egyptian administration, and that of the very different system which superseded it, Mr. Justice Scott is in a position to give the testimony of an observer as to the comparative value of each. He has come to the conclusion, first, that Great Britain since the occupation has done and continues to do great good to Egypt; and, secondly, that the good will not be permanent unless the same friendly Power remains in the Valley of the Nile some years longer. With regard to the latter proposition Mr. Justice Scott felt himself approaching dangerous ground, and asked to be excused from dealing with political questions. But in regard to the first proposition he had no difficulty in stating the grounds of his conviction. Mr. Scawen Blunt will probably enter a caveat to the statement that "the Arabi rebellion destroyed all authority, and threw the country into a state of anarchy. The anarchy only began when the bombardment and burning of Alexandria set loose the budmashes of that city; up to that time the administration was carried on very much as before, the only difference being that Tewfik had accepted the nominee of the Army instead of the nominee of the Dual Control as his Minister. It is, however, quite true that after Tel-el-Kebir, and the surrender of Cairo, Egypt had neither army, nor police, nor Government, and that the condition of things was discouraging in the extreme. Fortunately, the French Assembly had declined to vote the money required for the French expeditionary force, which the French Ministry had agreed to send to share with the British the task of putting down Arabi and the Egyptian army. A very singular chapter would have been added to recent history if the agreement for joint intervention had been carried out.

Lord Palmerston, however, has warned politicians of the danger of speculating as to what might have happened if that which did not happen, had happened. France and Great Britain are well out of the scrape which they would have both found themselves in had the battle of Tel-el-Kebir been an Anglo-French victory, and Egypt during the last ten years been under a joint administration. But it is permisssible to bear in mind that this was precisely what was not only contemplated by the Ministers of both Powers but agreed upon. A factious and wholly unforeseen vote of the French Chamber alone prevented its realization. Happily, things took a much more satisfactory turn. Great Britain had a free hand in Egypt, and British administrators evolved order out of chaos, financial prosperity out of what seemed like hopeless ruin, and gave the fellaheen—what they had never known since the days when Joseph caused the seven years of fulness to minister to the seven years of famine—some elements of security and happiness. Lord Cromer, whose work was done under the name of Sir Evelyn Baring, by which he will be best remembered, had the chief hand in this, but Mr. Justice Scott gives due credit to the sagacious acquiescence of Tewfik Pasha and his son, and to the hearty co-operation of the able men, who, as heads of departments, enable the essential reforms to be carried out. The latter are naturally and inevitably British officials, many of whom, like Lord Cromer and Mr. Scott himself, had learned the methods of administration best adapted to the needs of an Oriental population in India. But they have French, Italian, and Egyptian colleagues, who give valuable assistance. The majority of the employés are, as in India, natives of the country, and it is satisfactory to learn on such good authority that their capacity to fill places of trust is yearly increasing. The reorganisation of the finances—the first work undertaken once order was restored—has been success ful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The public debt was £100,000,000 in 1882, and the payment of the interest seemed to be quite impossible. Without any increase of taxation the revenue has been enhanced by a million sterling per annum, and a million of arrears has been remitted. The collection of taxes by the korbash and other torture has been put an end to. The peasantry have been relieved of the system of forced labour for public works, which has been superseded by paid labour. The area of irrigated lands having been enormously increased by the works carried out by Sir Colin Moncrief, the quantity of cotton exported to Liverpool has been doubled.

Not less important the new administration has put an end to the illegitimate exactions of the tax-collectors under the old system, while the State has been protected from their peculations. The Native Judges are now competent men, specially trained for their work, and are under efficient supervision. The delays, oppression, and corruption prevailing formerly no longer prevail. A good civil service is being gradually introduced as trained men become available for the duties; security of tenure, regular pay, and the certainty of pension will, it may be hoped, prove guarantees of honesty and efficiency. Alexandria has a Municipality and governs itself; eight other towns will soon receive Municipal institutions. The ancient monuments are under proper supervision—not before it was required, for even two years ago Mr. Justice Scott had occasion to observe and report cases of the purest vandalism on the part of foreign visitors and too obliging Arabs. The army has been reorganised, and under British officers we can well believe that in drill and discipline they will compare even with our own army. They have shown at Taski and Takar that they have not lost the fighting qualities which enabled Ibrahim Pasha to beat Turkish troops in pitched battles. We always refused to accept the glib statements that the strong-limbed muscular fellaheen, with a strong infusion of Arab blood, are mere poltroons, incapable of facing an enemy in the field. Had that been so Egyptian soldiers—led, it is true, by Circassian officers—conquered the Soudan. The men whom it was the hard fate of Hicks Pasha to command were not the soldiers who fought under Arabi, but raw conscripts sent to the front in chains. A correct estimate of the quality of the raw material of Egyptian Army is of some importance in view of the significant hope expressed by Mr. Justice Scott that the Soudan will be brought again at no distant date under Egyptian influence. The reorganised Army numbers only 13,000 men—too small even to garrison Egypt and defend the frontier, and wholly inadequate to reoccupy and hold the Soudan. The force is recruited by the conscription which is now impartially applied, and is not a source of oppression and exaction. If the Soudan is to be recouquered, and Kassala, Berber, and Khartoum garrisoned, the number of men must be quadrupled, and that cannot be done without a large increase of revenue. The reoccupation of the Soudan is an operation not to be lightly undertaken, after the experience of previous tentatives in that direction. The forthcoming interchange of views between Lord Rosebery and M. Ribot at the interview which has been arranged, will, it may be hoped, facilitate an understanding between the two Powers. The present work of reorganisation in the Valley of the Nile must be completed.

THE English supporters of the National Congress movement are not a happy family. Only a few months ago the edifying spectacle was presented of Mr. A. O. Hume, being publicly pilloried by his colleagues of the London Committee, and now we hear of serious secessions. Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., will from the 1st of October cease to be the Congress Secretary, and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has followed the example of Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., who recently threw up his membership. At the last meeting of the Committee the following resolution was adopted:—"That in accepting Mr. Digby's resignation the Committee take the opportunity of recording their great regret at the severance of their long connection with him, and their cordial appreciation of the valuable services to the cause of India and his devotion to the interests of the Congress movement in Britain." In resigning the Secretaryship Mr. Digby also gives up the Editorship of *India*, the official organ of the Committee, but he will still carry on his Indian Political Agency, which existed before the Committee, with whom he now parts company, was formed. Early in the present year he intimated to the Committee that he should resign his appointment in July if he were elected for South Islington and in any case on December 31 next. In the first instance the Congress was represented in London by an agent (Mr. William Digby) who received his orders direct from the Committee in India. When the idea of establishing a Committee in London was mooted the proposal was strongly opposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, Lord Hobhouse, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir W. E. Markby, Mr. R. Reid, Q.C., M. P., and others who were sounded. These experienced gentlemen seemed to think from their knowledge of how political work should be conducted at home that the scheme could not be carried out without running the risk of friction; and apparently they were right. It is thought probable that the other English M. P.s—Messrs. Schwann and M'Laren—will also retire from the Committee, leaving Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Naoroji, M. P., in undisturbed possession. We are assured that notwithstanding the rupture no differences have arisen as to the policy of the movement, a fact which will doubtless be more comforting to the friends than to the opponents of the National Congress.

THERE are ups and downs in banking in India, but it is not necessary in this country that a Bank manager should combine the physical attributes of a pugilist with the tact and courtesy of a Cabinet Minister. In Australia, however, matters are different, and the possession of these comb

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD TENNYSON AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Tennyson's remains will be interred in the Poets' Corner, at Westminster Abbey, and next to the grave of the Poet Browning, on Wednesday.

THE NEW VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Lord Houghton has declined to receive an address of welcome from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, favouring Unionist principles.

FRANCE AND DAHOMEY.

ROUT OF THE KING'S ARMY.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a French force, aided by six thousand Friendlies, has routed the Dahomeyans, who were commanded by the King in person.

The fighting was of the fiercest nature. The French lost upwards of forty, killed and wounded, and the Dahomeyans lost some hundreds, among them being many Amazons.

The Dahomeyan armament included Krupp guns.

THE FREEDOM OF LIVERPOOL FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Freedom of the City of Liverpool, which has been unanimously voted.

LETTER BY MAJOR LUGARD ON THE IMPORTANCE OF UGANDA.

Major Lugard, in a letter to the *Times*, advocates the retention of Uganda on commercial, political, and philanthropic grounds. The questions of Egypt and Uganda are closely allied, since the holder of Uganda controls the head-waters of the Nile.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Chas. Elliot, Secretary of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Chargé-d'Affaires at Morocco.

THE ORIENTAL BANK LIQUIDATION.

A DIVIDEND IN JANUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The liquidator of the New Oriental Bank notifies that he will be in a position to pay a dividend of four shillings in the pound by the middle of January, and he hopes to follow it up by an additional good dividend three months later.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

TANGIERS, Oct. 8.

The Sultan of Morocco has accorded a most cordial reception to the new French Ambassador.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The death is announced of Lieut-General Charles Stuart Henry, Royal Artillery.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Woolner, R. A., the celebrated sculptor.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SIR [illegible]M LOCKHART'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

[illegible]DUE OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

[illegible]ckhart, accompanied by Lieutenant [illegible] Royal Rifles, leaves the Black [illegible] for Simla, presumably to give the [illegible]enefit of his advice in determining [illegible] adopted. Meanwhile the troops [illegible]orce will remain—one brigade [illegible] at Towara in the expectation [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE ISAZAI [illegible]E.

The *Morning* [illegible]ns from Towara, however, that the defences [illegible] having been destroyed, and the tribes in the neighbourhood punished, the orders for the breaking up of the force has been received. Sir Willian Lockhart and staff left this Sunday morning.

MORE CONFIRMATORY NEWS OF THE AMIR'S SUCCESS.

The Amir's success in subduing the Hazaras is now beyond all question proved as news from Kandahar fully confirming the Kabul reports has been received, that it was in a despatch from Brigadier-General Subhan Khan his Highness received the first intelligence of the capture of Oruzghan. The officer who carried the despatch and his detachment were handsomely rewarded. The Amir announced the end of the rebellion in an open durbar, and for days afterwards sat to receive congratulations of his sardars and officials. The Amir was to leave Paghmar for Kabul on the 7th instant. It is believed now in his capital that he will meet Lord Roberts at Jellalabad, as his various orders point to such an intention. His Highness's son, Habibullah Khan, who has been ordered to proceed to Hazarajat, to settle the disturbed districts may possibly spend the winter in Kandahar. He is taking with him khillats to present to the Afghan officers, who have distinguished themselves in the recent events.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMUD.

The furlough of one year to Mr. Justice Mahmud of the Allahabad High Court has been gazetted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

Mail steamer Surat from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. shirtings	4s.
8¼ lbs. do.	5s. 2d.
40s Mule Twist	7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		85,000	bales.
" "	Surats	2,000	"
" "	Imports of Cotton	24,000	"
" "	Surats	Nil	
" "	Stock of Cotton	1,051,000	"
" "	Surats	32,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The monetary difficulties of India, thanks to the continued lull in home politics, are still occupying the minds of many people in this country. The matter has this week engaged the attention of an important body, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who have just been holding their conference at Newport, Monmouthshire. Unfortunately, although there was a pretty full discussion, no vote was taken, and we are left in doubt as to the effect that the more active propaganda of the Bi-metallic League has had on the representatives of Commerce throughout the Kingdom. The President of the Associated Chambers this year is Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., whose self-sufficiency as a mono-metallist was shown by the statement that the policy of a double standard rests upon the same level as Fair Trade and Retaliation, a proposition that has naturally given much offence to those Lancashire bi-metallists in whose eyes all attempts to interfere with our established fiscal arrangements are anathema and maranatha. Sir Albert must consider himself fortunate that he has escaped so lightly; if the Lancashire delegates had followed the advice sent to them from Manchester and other centres he would have received a severe castigation. Perhaps it is unfortunate that this counsel was not acted upon, for Sir A. Rollit, though an astute politician, is not quite the heaven-born statesman that he takes himself to be, and he would be all the better for an occasional reminder that he is neither infallible nor omniscient. The debate was introduced not by a man from the North, where as Mr. J. M. Maclean found to his cost, Conservatives think more of Bi-metallism than of Conservatism, but by a delegate from the South, where, except in a few great centres nobody bothers himself much about either monetary school. A Mr. Morgan, of Southampton, proposed a resolution that must commend itself to the approval of the Indian Currency Association. The terms of the motion were as follows: "That the constant depreciation of silver in India has a very detrimental effect both upon the welfare of India and of this country, and this Association is of opinion that the only effectual remedy will be the substitution of a Gold Standard of value." At a suggestion from a Leeds delegate Mr. Morgan consented to omit the expression of opinion with reference to "detrimental effect," and laid himself open to taunt of being responsible for a most inconsequential resolution. A fair and square motion in favour of Bi-metallism was submitted by a gentleman from Sir A. Rollit's native town, Hull, and seconded by the Mayor of the borough, which at the General Election so inconsiderately turned its back on its old member, Mr. Maclean. I did not know it at the time, but I have since been told, on what I must consider good authority, that Mr. Maclean's defeat was largely owing to the change of views on bi-metallism. To return to the Newport discussion. The principal speaker on the side of the mono-metallists was Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P., who seems to have professed a preference for a gold standard but made the comforting remark that "our interests in this country and the interest of India are somewhat antagonistic." Of course, we all know from past experience what happens when the interests of England and India are antagonistic, but one would hardly have expected such a good Radical, as Mr. Albert Spicer, to be on the side of the selfish cotton manufacturers of Lancashire. The inconclusive result of the debate was brought about by the adoption of the previous question. Let us hope that when the Associated Chambers of Commerce next meets the President will be less cocksure and the members more courageous.

Lord Rosebery, if his views of foreign policy are correctly described by that disappointed politician, Mr. Labouchere, and there is good reason to think the description is not absolutely inaccurate, ought to be much obliged to Mr Justice Scott for the speech he made at Wigan the other day, on the occasion of the presentation to him of the freedom of his native borough. If the Foreign Secretary is determined to let things remain as they are in Egypt, his hands will be strengthened by Mr. Scott's utterances. No one who knows that gentleman would ever think of accusing him of Jingo tendencies, but he is as much opposed to our immediate evacuation of the country as any of Lord Salisbury's supporters. Mr. Scott lays down these two propositions: (1) that England since the occupation has done, and continues to do, great good in Egypt; (2) that the good England has done will not be permanent unless she remains in the Valley of the Nile some years longer. Mr. Scott, when I last had the privilege of a conversation with him on the Egyptian question, expressed the opinion that we should voluntarily retire at the psychological moment. Some persons think that in spite of the more or less compromising declarations of statesmen of both sides the psychological moment will not occur until the Greek Kalends, but Mr. Scott now speaks of "some years longer." Is that not almost as incautious as Lord Hartington's famous predictions years ago, that we should leave Egypt in six months?

Respecting purely Home politics there is little to be said this week. Mr. Labouchere's threatening attitude to the Government affords much gratification to the Conservatives, and somehow or other does not seem to disconcert the Liberals. His remarks in this week's *Truth* about the position of Home Rule in the Liberal programme and the retention of the Irish members at Westminster will, I fear, tend to diminish Mr. Labouchere's popularity in Ireland, where he has hitherto been a great favourite. The election at Leeds yesterday resulted in the return of a Gladstonian, but this was foreseen throughout, and all interest in the contest evaporated when Mr. Champion's candidate was disqualified by an informality in his nomination paper.

The farewell dinner given yesterday to Mr. Bhownuggree by the Northbrook Club—perhaps the last of the kind that will be given by that institution previous to its removal to the Imperial Institute—passed off very successfully. The President of the Club, Lord Northbrook, was to have presided, but unfortunately his engagements kept him in the country. He, however, sent a cordial letter, in which he referred to the guest of the evening as one of the most active and valuable supporters of the Club, and his lordship's place was fittingly taken by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., the well-known Director of the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Bhownuggree's friends cannot complain that his many excellent qualities were not done full justice to by the genial chairman. "I have," said Sir Philip, "seen the whole world of the West, including America, and everywhere, very much behind the scenes; and I pick out Mr. Bhownuggree as one of the most marked personalities of my cosmopolitan acquaintance." Mr. Bhownuggree, who was somewhat overcome by the warmth of the praise bestowed upon him, returned thanks in a modest speech. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that the decision come to transfer the Club to the Imperial Institute had met with the almost unanimous approval of the members of both the Northbrook Society and the Club. I understand that arrangements are being made by which the Club will take up its new quarters earlier than was expected. I hope the sanguine expectation of those who have brought about the change will be realised: at any rate, it will be beneficial to the Imperial Institute, and in some degree help the promoters of that bold experiment to carry out their ideal. It remains to be seen whether the Northbrook Club will be able in the new conditions to continue its individual existence, and to promote the objects with which it was started. Although the future of the Club may be as doubtful as the future of the Imperial Institute, it must be said that the former had no choice but to seek shelter under the roof of the spacious building, which now forms such a striking addition to the peculiar architecture of South Kensington. The only other alternative was extinction, for it was clear that with bankruptcy staring it in the face.

The military and political circles were flattered on Wednesday by the publication of a Reuter's telegram from Simla reporting that in well-informed quarters the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as successor to Lord Roberts is expected. The probability of the rumour were much discussed, and the general opinion seemed to be that the selection of his Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief in India is not so remote as it was a few months ago. It is even stated, though I will not vouch for the accuracy of the statement that while Lord Salisbury was opposed to the Duke going out to India, and had even vetoed the proposal when made to him, Mr. Gladstone was less likely to place any obstacles in the way of the Royal wishes being carried out, assuming it to be the fact that the nomination was desired in exalted quarters. Reuter's Agency has since been "authoritatively informed" that there is "no foundation for the report" cabled from Simla. If the matter rested entirely with the India Office—and that department has a voice in the matter—there is little doubt as to who would succeed the present able Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness has some staunch friends in Whitehall, among whom the semi-official denial, referred to above, has occasioned disappointment. It is contended, however, that this contradiction must not be taken too seriously. The Duke, we are told, is destined for High Office in India sooner or later, and I have even heard men occupying responsible positions aver that if he does not obtain the Commander-in-Chiefship to-day he will probably be the Viceroy to-morrow. I cannot say that I share the opinion that his Royal Highness is likely to be chosen as head at the civil administration in India, whatever may be his military prospects. It is understood that he himself is anxious to be seriously employed in the service of the Crown and being devoted to India, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some post of real responsibility in that country would be most acceptable to his Royal Highness. I suppose there is little doubt that such an appointment, if it could be made, would also be acceptable to the Indian Services and to the people of India generally with whom, we in England understand, he is immensely popular. They are those who say that Mr. Gladstone is favourable to the gratification of the Duke's ambition in this direction not only on constitutional grounds but because it might be the means of removing many of the pettier sources of annoyance to which the Indian Government is subjected by the Russian authorities in Central Asia. Said one who reflects very fairly the view taken of the matter in the official world,—"The Duke of Connaught is a great favourite of the Czar, and through his personal influence with the latter might in the position of Viceroy be able to do more than any diplomatic action might effect in restraining the Russian Commander in Central Asia from wantonly creating difficulties between the two Governments which might at any moment involve them in a quite unnecessary war." This gentleman went on to observe, "The natural expansion of Russia in Central Asia has no danger for British India, and exacts no jealousies in England; and the very way to retard it and make it unproductive is by a persistent indulgence in these underhand intrigues and aggressions which have already created the Penjdeh and Pamir incidents, and to which a term must now be put. Neither Penjdeh nor the Pamir are worth fighting about in themselves, but they were affronts to England, and no people in the world having the full power to avenge them will put up with humiliations of the sort beyond the point where offended pride became righteous indignation. It would, indeed, be a great thing if by the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as successor to either Lord Roberts or the Marquis of Lansdowne such painful incidents permanently disappeared from the relation of England and Russia in Central Asia." I am afraid the authority, whose words I have quoted, places too high a value on the power of the Duke of Connaught to stay the onward march of the Muscovites. Still the opinion is one held by others, and is entitled to attention. One objection raised to his Royal Highness being the next Commander-in-Chief in India is based on the fact that the Duke of Cambridge presides over the Horse Guards. There does not seem to be much force in the argument; at any rate, if the Duke of Connaught's promotion is deferred for a few years his illustrious relative may by that time have given effect to his frequently-expressed wish for retirement. On all hands it is admitted that the Duke of Connaught is an able soldier, and the praises of his Bombay Command are in everybody's mouth. But through no fault of his own he has had no experience of war service except at Tel-el-Kebir, and as he is still a comparatively young man he can afford to wait if it should be thought by those with whom the final choice rests the exigencies of the public service require that an officer senior to his Royal Highness should be chosen. Apart from military considerations the necessity of strengthening the Executive Council when Lord Roberts leaves it has to be considered by the Queen's responsible advisers.

The India Office has at last consented to a little reform that will be a convenience to many people. In future pension and furlough allowances are to be paid monthly instead of quarterly. The effect of course is to treble the work of the Accountant-General's Department, and the staff of clerks has had to be increased. The outlay involved in the employment of a few additional clerks is not perhaps very formidable, but it helps to swell the already enormous bill that India has to pay every year in the shape of Home Charges. The Officers' widows have now put in a claim to be paid monthly, and their request will doubtless be granted. Referring to the Home Accounts a comparison was recently constituted on your side between the expenditure of the India Office and that of the Colonial Office. Without denying that there is room for retrenchment, it must be pointed out that the Colonies being self-governing are able to do a great many things for themselves that India has to get done through the India Office. Moreover, the cost of the establishments of each of the Agents-General ought to be taken into account. Some important work done for the Colonies by the Agents General is similar to that performed for India by the India Office. Perhaps the Hon. J. L. Mackay was contemplating the possibility of India being at some future time represented by Agents General when in one of his speeches the other day he said, "We may often wish that we had no India Office, and could manage our own affairs." There is a growing feeling here that the Council of the Secretary of State is doomed to total extinction sooner or later, but I fancy the India Office will survive the President of the Indian Currency Association.

The magnificent new dining hall at Osborne is now all but completed. The decoration is Indian, the long walls and ceiling being in Hindoo, while the two ends are in that of the Mogul style which obtains in the Punjab. The work has been carried out from the designs of Mr. Ram Singh, the clever native instructor of the Lahore School of Art, who has spent two years in England for the purpose. The workmanship reflects credit on Messrs. Jackson and Company, who if I mistake not, were the first to introduce the now popular fibrous plaster into this country. Mr. Ram Singh on his return to India is to superintend the manufacture of a suite of furniture he has designed for the room. He is a member of the family of hereditary craftsmen belonging to the Golden Temple of Umritsar, and the furniture will be made in his native town. One of the most striking features of the room is the representation of a peacock over the fire-place, and the apartment contains more than one piece of your much admired Bombay pottery. If the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art were wise they would try to induce the owners of some of the stately homes of England to follow the example set them by Her Majesty. If a dozen Ram Singhs could be employed here in designing decorations for houses of the rich that would do more to spread a taste for Indian Art than even the metalware exhibition, which I am afraid is not attracting quite so much attention as it deserves.

To judge from the correspondence that I understand is reaching him every week some people are inclined to take *au serieux* Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's title of "Member for India." He is expected not only to look after the affairs of India generally but to investigate and obtain a remedy for all sorts of private grievances. His friends ought to remember that there is a limit to human endurance, and that his own constituents also have grievances. By the way several of the Liberal papers here quote what Lord Harris said at Poona about Mr. Dadabhai's election, and contrast his Excellency's generous utterances with the less liberal sentiments expressed by Lord Salisbury on a memorable occasion. But then Lord Harris spoke as a Bombay citizen to Bombay citizens, and not as a party man to political adherents. That makes all the difference.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

This tournament commences to-day with the undernoted match:—

K. O. Y. L. I. vs. The Rangers' F. C.

Players are requested to be on the ground at 4-45 p.m.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIES.

The final ties of the Bombay Polo Tournament were played off on Saturday on the *maidan* between the 7th Hussars and the Poona Gymkhana, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The reserved enclosures were fully patronised. Speculation was keen and ran high as to the chances of the soldiers from Mhow, whose universal reputation as first-class exponents of the game still found strong support with the Bombay public, notwithstanding their recent defeat at Poona. The weather was lowly, but the condition of the ground proved so slippery that no less than five of the horsemen were brought to earth. But this was not the worst. In his anxiety to stave off a dangerous run Hanwell crossed Carew. The Hussars claimed a foul, which was given. The penalty shot was taken by Poore, who missed it. Poona made a sortie. Carew, who was lying at hand, backed up Poore, and in dashing on the Poona goal collided with LeGallais. Both horses and riders rolled upon the ground. LeGallais, who had an injured knee, which he received in the Poona Tournament by coming down, was soon on his feet again. But Carew, the Hussars captain, remained motionless. He was thrown upon his head and was stunned by the fall. It took some minutes before he came round, when he was carried off the ground, and conveyed to the Eurorean General Hospital. He was slightly cut on the forehead and bore a bruise under the left eye. The loss of his assistance placed the Hussars at a serious disadvantage. His onerous position as half-back was taken by Beresford, while Crawley filled the vacancy as one of the scouts. The game proceeded with unabated energy, and was most obstinately contested, every inch of ground being manfully disputed. Whenever Poona hit a goal, their adversaries were not slow to equalise it. LeGallais, the Poona captain, did a dashing bit of play. His hits were always clean, hard, and telling. The resolute manner in which he sprung to saddle after colliding with Carew displayed his pluck and hardihood. Cotgrave, who defended goal, played with remarkable precision at critical moments in his back-hand strokes. Captain Jack Hanwell, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Baxter, of the 61st, the scouts, played in grand form, and were responsible for three out of the four goals. Up to the middle of the third round the contest was very even, and it was difficult to give any opinion on the chances of either team. The superior schooling of the Hussars, however, began to tell. But they had hard luck before the final round. The Poona scouts were bearing down on their goal and Baxter, in being ridden off, came down on the far side. His appeals for a foul diverted their attention, and ere they could realise the danger of their colors Le Gallais whipped in, and struck the ball between the flags. The goal was allowed. The match which was warmly contested throughout terminated in the Poona Gymkhana coming off victorious by four goals to three of their opponents. The following are the sides:—

7TH HUSSARS.	POONA GYMKHANA.
Colors (Blue and yellow).	Colors (White).
Lieut. Brooke, No. 1.	Capt. Baxter, No. 1.
Lieut. Beresford, No. 2.	" Hanwell No. 2.
Capt. Carew, No. 3 (capt.)	" LeGallais, No. 3(capt.)
Lieut. Poore, back.	" Cotgrave, back.

1ST ROUND.—Having tossed the two sides ranged up facing each other, the Hussars defending the north goal with Poona opposite. The latter secured the advantage when the ball was thrown in, and Baxter placed a goal to their credit ten seconds after play started. The sides changed ends, and Brooke rushed down on the Poona stronghold. Cotgrave turned the tide of battle. The relief was momentary, and Hanwell to save his flags, drove it out on the far side. When the ball was brought into play by Carew from the home line a hot scrimmage took place. Poore cut in, and with a mighty stroke the Poona men were driven back. Le Gallais whipped down upon the Hussars' posts, but could not beat back the redoubtable Poore, who struck it out of danger. Baxter passed the ball on to Hanwell, who made an erratic shot at goal. Carew galloped back with it, and Hanwell in attempting to ride him off crossed his horse just outside the Poona stronghold. The Hussars claimed a foul, which was allowed. Poore took the penalty shot but missed. Carew, who was lying handy, followed up, and in bearing down on his opponents flags collided with LeGallais, who dashed forward. Both horsemen came down violently with their ponies. LeGallais soon came to, but Carew lay unconscious where he fell. Drs. Banks and Langley were soon by his side, and brought him round, and had him conveyed on a stretcher to the General Hospital. He was considerably stunned and shaken, and showed a slight bruise on the forehead and under his left eye. The game continued. Le Gallais was as desperate as ever. Crawley filled the vacancy for the Hussars, who were placed at a decided disadvantage. The Cavalrymen from Mhow bore down all opposition and their likelihood of equalising matters was only stopped by the bell. Score: Poona 1; Hussars nil. Time—10 mins. 10 secs.

2ND ROUND.—When this period opened the Hussars worked hard to retrieve the fortunes of the day. The Poona team were driven back before the onslaught of Beresford, who galloped up the entire length of the ground with a pretty dribble. He shot ahead of his pursuers with lightning speed, and with a long straight drive equalised the score amidst great applause. The teams changed ends, and Mhow were only prevented from scoring by Cotgrave's fine defence. Hanwell, well-backed by Le Gallais, took the ball into the very fourth of their adversaries' posts, where Cotgrave lost an easy chance by eager play. Crawley came to the rescue. The Hussars pulled themselves together, and a hot contest was the result. Le Gallais warded off a shot from Beresford, while Cotgrave to stem the tide of another rush hit the ball out. Returned Baxter turned the tables by carrying the fight to the other camp, where Hanwell succeeded in scoring. Re-started from the centre, Poore saved his sticks with a mighty buckhander. Cotgrave secured the ball and came across, and was thrown but fortunately not hurt. Le Gallais carried the ball into the 7th quarter, and passed it on to Hanwell, who drove it wide off the mark, when the bout concluded. Score: Poona 2; Hussars 1. Time—20 mins. 3 secs.

3RD ROUND.—Baxter was within an ace of scoring, when this round began. Poore put the ball into play and Crawley collared it and with a brilliant run sent it right up to the Poona side, and neatly put it through. The combatants were again on level terms, and scrimmage and hustle and up and down play followed in quick succession. Le Gallais threatened to turn the fortunes of the day, but missed an easy chance of scoring in his dashing play. Hanwell, who was backing up, struck it between the flags. Undaunted by this stroke of success on the part of the Poona Four, the Hussars were soon on the war path, and pressed their adversaries so closely that Cotgrave was compelled to drive it over the goal line. Mhow got a corner, and the concussion resulted in their hitting a third goal, which brought them on level terms with Poona, for which they were loudly greeted. Foiled at every point by the utmost coolness and scientific play of the Mhow Cavalrymen the Deccan representatives mounted their best tats, and the game played fast. But the superior drilling of the Hussars frustrated their onslaught. Poore again and again rode off his antagonists with perfect coolness, and never missed a stroke. Brooke made a dash on the Poona lines only to be frustrated by LeGallais, whose play was the backbone of his side. The Deccan scouts, made a gallant attempt to capture the Hussars standard towards the close of this period. In racing up the far line Baxter fell and called for a foul, which was not allowed. His appeals seemed to have taken the Hussars off their guard, and Le Gallais notched a fourth goal for his side, which was given when the round terminated. Score: Poona 4; Hussars, 3. Time 32 mins. 41 secs.

4TH ROUND.—The final period was fought out in the dark, which made it difficult to see the ball. Seven minutes and nineteen seconds only remained, and missing was frequent. At the close of the round the score was the same, and Poona thus pulled off one of the finest struggles by one goal.

A new match is on the *tapis* at Jonkoping, the invention of a Swedish engineer, Fredriksson by name, who has been experimenting for several years for the purpose of simplifying the manufacture of matches. The idea in his match somewhat reminds one of the rolled-up tape measure of a tailor uncased in a metal cover, and with only the end projecting. There is a metal cover, in which is placed a roll of paraffined paper, intercepted at regular intervals, so that small points are formed. On these the igniting substance is placed. An end of the paper projects from out of the casing, and on pulling it quickly out the substance is ignited against the small steel plate, and one has a match, which burns slowly and evenly. The metal cover can, of course be varied in accordance with the different requirements of its use, and when the paper roll is finished a new one is inserted. It is claimed for this new kind of match that it simplifies the manufacture to a very considerable degree, twenty men and eighty boys being able to make 1,000,000 matches per hour.

THE STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

The strike of the operatives of the weaving department of the Oriental Mills, situated at Tardeo, of which Messrs. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and Sons are the proprietors, still continues. The manager Mr. H. Bomonji, who has been in charge of these mills for the past eight years, states most positively that there has been no reduction in the rate of wages of the operatives for the past five years. He is of opinion that the men have been influenced to this strike by a small gang of dissatisfied workmen, and that they have really no grievance whatever. He states that he gave them time for two days to submit any complaints they had to make, and that beyond vaguely hinting that their wages are monthly decreasing, and that they are entitled to an increase of wages, he is unable to make out what ground of complaint they have. The men, on the other hand, allege that their wages were reduced a little more than a year ago half a pie on five pie (equivalent to ten per cent.), and that when they protested they were told that they would get this half pie back as soon as the new engines, then expected from England, arrived, and were set up. This, they say, they did not get, and though on several occasions they have had the matter placed before the manager this half-pie still remains unpaid to them. The weaving department is not altogether at a stand-still, as on Saturday one hundred looms were working with new men. The operatives express their determination to hold out till their demand is granted. No special police were on duty on Saturday at the mills and everything appeared to be quiet, though the manager states that he wrote to Mr. Superintendent Mc'ermott to furnish him with some additional police, as he feared the new hands would be molested when leaving the mills in the evening. The strikers have arranged to hold a mass meeting near the race-course at Parel to consider the matter further. The spinning department is still in full swing of work.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday evening information was conveyed to the police that notwithstanding the order of the Police Commissioner gambling on bagatelle tables was still being carried on secretly in some of the houses at Pydhonee and Bapu Khote Street. Superintendent Grennan called Inspectors Saunders, Briscoe, MacCormack, and other European police officers under him at the Girgaum Police Station, and after consulting with them he determined to surprise the owners of the bagatelle tables at 10 o'clock on that night. Superintendent Grennan and other officers proceeded to the rooms where gambling was reported to have been carried on, but the gamblers having got scent of the police making a raid on them, discontinued gambling, and closed their rooms at once. Mr. Grennan has taken all precautions to stop the gambling, and almost all the rooms were closed last night.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNMAR, Oct. 7.

Passengers travelling between Dhond and Munmar have been having an unpleasant experience during the current week. No less than four passenger trains have in almost the same number of days been delayed through failure of the engines. It is stated that all the oldest engines on the line, owned by the G. I. P. Railway, are sent to do duty on the Dhond and Munmar section. What truth there is in the assertion is best known to the officials of the Company concerned; but judging from the frequency of the breakdowns, there would appear to be some small *stratum* of truth in the allegation. Their lease to work the line will lapse to Government in two or three years, at the end of which Government is said to intend to take over the working. This little station which up to very recently was entirely under the Jaghirdar of Vinchoor has been taken over by the British. Much good is expected to result from the change, particularly with reference to revenue and judicial work. Hitherto suitors were put to serious inconvenience by being obliged to travel great distances to seek redress for their grievances. This disadvantage has ceased to exist under the benign rule of the British Raj, and it is hoped that every other hardship will meet with a similar fate. There is some talk of making this the head-quarters of a sub-division of the district. The place has everything to recommend its being raised to such a dignity. It is centrally situated, has a delightful climate noted for its healthiness, and being on the railway line is easy of access from all directions.

The humdrum of every-day life was yesterday disturbed by tidings of a cruel murder committed in the village. The victim, a child, four years old, owed its untimely end to the pernicious practice indulged in by native parents of decking their children with ornaments. The child disappeared mysteriously on Thursday afternoon. The parents and relatives were much concerned at not being able to find any trace of it and in their anxiety invoked the aid of the deity. A cousin of the deceased child, a young man, twenty-five years of age, enjoyed the reputation of being possessed by the god Kanoba. He was accordingly induced to get Kanoba, and in answer to questions offered to point out the child's whereabouts. He took the relatives to a nook in the river about two miles from the village, and there pointed to the lifeless body of the child, denuded of its ornaments. A policeman, who had accompanied the procession utterly regardless of Kanoba, took the cousin into custody, and in a very short time succeeded in inducing him to produce the missing ornaments from a place, where he had concealed some, and the remainder from a goldsmith to whom he had sold them. The cousin is detained in custody, and will no doubt in a very short time pay the penalty he so richly deserves for his diabolical conduct.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, under the command of Captain Charles P. G. Hicks, arrived in harbour last night, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 14th September, Malta on the 23rd, Port Said on the 27th, and Suez on the 28th September. She has brought the 2nd Welsh Regiment and drafts, consisting of 51 officers, 13 ladies, 13 children, 1,037 men, rank and file, 44 women, and 52 children. She disembarked 6 officers, 2 ladies and drafts, at Malta, and embarked 3 officers of the 2nd Welsh Regiment for Bombay. During the voyage two children died from natural causes. The Serapis experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col B R Anley, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut E H E Green, R E
Maj and Mrs E R B Ingram and child, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut B T Ready, 2nd Welsh
Maj and Mrs E Spencer and child, 2nd High L I	2nd Lieut L Brandreth, 2nd Welsh
Maj G H F Matheson, 2nd York	2nd Lieut C E Tresham, 2nd Dorset
Surg-Capt and Mrs C J Addison, Med Staff	2nd Lieut J V Taylor, 2nd Welsh
Capt A F White, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut G D Campbell, 2nd Welsh
Surg-Capt and Mrs A Band, Med Staff	2nd Lieut F R Dugan, 1st Leinster
Surg-Capt W A Bean, Med Staff	2nd Lieut J C Graham, 2nd High L I
Capt and Mrs R W C Vyvyan, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut R Turton, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Capt E S D Goldsmith, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut W H Trevor, 1st E Kent
Capt A P Newnham Davis, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut A R Burton, 2nd R Innis Fus
Capt and Mrs J Keesham and 4 children, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut A W Chitty, 2nd Gloster
Capt J H de A de M Strartford, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut A D G Ramsay, 1st Worcester
Capt L H Hawkes, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut E C DaCosta, 1st E Lancashire
Capt R G H Hughes, 2nd Oxford L I	2nd Lieut C E Browne, 1st E Lancashire
Lieut S H H Jenkins, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut G G P Humphreys, 2nd Welsh
Lieut E E J Charleton, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut J P Grant, 2nd Seaforth
Lieut E K B Murray, R M L I	Lieut R C Bell, (Captain's guest)
Lieut and Mrs A G Fitz R Dyas, 2nd Welsh	Revd M J Gorman, R C Chaplain
Lieut O B Prikhard, 2nd Welsh	Wife of Capt J Turner, I S Corps
Lieut F L Prothers, 2nd Welsh	Wife of Lieut C F T Murray and child, I S Corps
Lieut C M O Reilly, 2nd Rl Irish	Wife of Lieut B Scott and child, I S Corps
Lieut H J B Span, 2nd Welsh	Wife of Capt A C Williams, I S Corps
Lieut C G R Smith, 2nd Welsh	Miss Goodall, sister-in-law of Capt Williams, I S Corps
Lieut F H Howe, 2nd Welsh	Wife of Lt and Rdg Mtr W H Sing, 21st Hussars.
2nd Lieut W S D Rhodes, 2nd Welsh	
2nd Lieut R F Bedwell, 2nd York	
2nd Lieut C A Elliot, R E	

FROM MALTA.

Lieut R Lines, 2nd Welsh	2nd Lieut A G Chesne, 2nd Welsh
2nd Lieut W Scott, 2nd Welsh	

FROM SUEZ.—Lieut E C Creagh, 1st South Staffordshire.

Count von Caprivi arrived at Grunberg in Silesia on Sept. 19 on a visit to his nephew, Landrath von Lamprecht. The Chancellor, in reply to an address of welcome, remarked that Germany had become great because only one person was allowed to command.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT ON EGYPT.

The Wigan Corporation on Sept. 21 conferred the freedom of the borough upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, late Judge of the High Court of Bombay, and formerly a member of the International Court of Appeal of Alexandria.

Mr. Justice Scott, who is a native of Wigan, was introduced by the Mayor, and in his speech of thanks to the Council for the honour they had conferred upon him, after local references, he said:—

May I, before I sit down, tell you a little of the distant land of Egypt where I am engaged at work and where I have spent so many years of my life? Important as it is as a market, it is not merely as a market that the country should be known, and I will speak of it from another and more imperial point of view. I was in Egypt as as barrister from 1872 till 1873, as a judge from 1874 till 1882, and, after eight years' service on the Indian Bench, I returned again as adviser of the Egyptian Government on judicial matters, from 1890 to the present—over twelve years altogether. I knew Egypt intimately before what is known as the English occupation. I have seen it as closely during that occupation. Now, I am not going to say a word about politics, but I will lay down two propositions—(1) that England since the occupation has done and continues to do great good in Egypt; (2) that the good England has done will not be permanent—will not last—unless she remains in the Valley of the Nile some years longer as the friendly guide and Powere (Hear, hear.) If you will bear with me I will examine these propositions. That England has done much good in Egypt perhaps needs no demonstration, but I may briefly point to a few of her achievements. In 1882 the Arabi rebellion had destroyed all authority. The country was in a state of anarchy. There was no army, no police. While the public debt was over a hundred millions sterling, the fiscal authorities had touched the limit of reasonable taxation. Taxes were gathered by the means of the stick and whip and public works were executed by the forced, unpaid, unfed labours of the peasantry. The internal administration, with its troops of petty poorly paid officials, was corrupt to the core and the system of native justice was but a name. This was the position of things when England took up the task of Egyptian reform. France had refused to co-operate with us, and we stood alone. It seemed a hopeless business, but England never falters because there are lions in the path. She set to work at once. Fortunately our diplomatic representative in Egypt, Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, was a man who knew the country and the people well. He not only knew their needs, but he possessed that rare union of clear-sightedness, far-sightedness, firmness, and patience which characterises a strong administrator and wins the confidence of all who serve under him. But I do not claim for Lord Cromer the merit of all that has been done in Egypt—and he would be the very last man to claim it for himself. Undoubtedly he has been primarily the responsible agent, but he has only been foremost of the work; he has not done it himself, and the work could not have been done without the steady operation of other factors. First comes the cord

security from arbitrary dismissal, and sufficient pay and promotion according to service rendered. Local self-government is also being cautiously introduced. Alexandria now governs itself, and el ht other big towns are to be endowed with municipal rights. (Cheers.) There remain the monuments of Egypt—the greatest and the oldest in the world. They have witnessed the rise and fall of many dynasties, the spread and disappearance of many invaders, and they have suffered at the hands of each succeeding horde. But I hope they will suffer no longer. At any rate, the famous temples and tombs of Egypt have a better chance than they ever had before. The department has been thoroughly organised. The systematic pilfering and unlicensed excavations are wholly stopped, and the energetic zeal, directed by great special knowledge, of the new head, M. de Morgan—a Frenchman, by the way—offers a fair guarantee for the preservation of these ancient monuments in the future. I have given you a broad picture, necessarily only a sketch, but a true sketch, of what has been done since the English occupation began. The work, unfortunately, has not been without a break. The peaceful progress of reform has been stopped more than once by war in the Soudan. That country is no longer occupied by Egypt. Its flourishing trade is lost, its people are ruined, and its fertile provinces made a desolation by the great fighting tribe, the Baggaras, who, under the Caliph, the successor of the Mahdi, still threaten Egypt. This state of things cannot remain long. As it is, European civilisation is gradually bringing the whole of Africa within its pale, and I hope in the interests of Lancashire trade, as well as in the wider interests of humanity, the Soudan and its markets may be brought again, at no very distant date, under the sphere of Egyptian influence. (Cheers.) To sum up I have justified my statement that England has done much good to Egypt during the occupation. Finance has been put on a stable basis, an efficient army and police have been established, irrigation works on a magnificent scale have been executed, a fair system of justice has been organised, the internal administration is in process of reform, and the education of the country is making rapid strides. (Cheers.) Next I come to my second statement—that a hasty evacuation would undo much of the good that has been done. Here I find myself approaching dangerous ground, where I must not tread. I must have nothing to do with the domain of politics. I have given you the premises; I will leave you to draw your own conclusions. I have only one thing more to say. The present condition of the Egyptian people is the outcome of oppression and arbitrary rule. The fellah has excellent qualities, but he has not yet reached that independence or that capacity for self-government which follows on the long-continued operation of law and justice. The new system is not yet part of his nature. Nature never moves by leaps. The transformation must take time, and until the old order has more completely given place to the new the British Army of Ocupation renders most essential service. (Cheers.) There you have the actual position. I have kept you such an unconscionable time in Egypt that I dare not take you still further eastward to India. Yet I passed what were, perhaps, the best years of my life there, and I take an intense interest, not only in my work, but also in the great political problem of the government by this little island of England of 250 millions of people 6,000 miles away—a people in every stage of development, infinitely varying in race, caste, and religion. It would seem an impossibility if we had not succeeded in doing it, and the present state of India makes me, and must make every Englishman, proud of his race. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Justice Scott then signed the roll. Afterwards, on the invitation of the mayor, the council partook of the loving cup with the new freeman, and in the evening the Wigan Club entertained Mr. Justice Scott to dinner.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN ALLAHABAD.

In connection with the action for libel by the Nawab Mahdi Hassan against Mr. Mittra, in the Hyderabad Residency Court, an examination of two witnesses under a Commission, issued at Hyderabad, was held before Mr. Fraser, District Magistrate, Allahabad, on Wednesday. Mr. Dillon, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Fraser stated that a written application had been forwarded to him from Lucknow by the attorney for the plaintiff, requesting that the hearing of evidence might be adjourned as he was unable to attend.

Mr. Dillon opposed the application.

The Magistrate sustained the application, observing that he could not fix another date which would allow of the Commission being returned within the time fixed. He therefore directed that the examination should proceed *ex parte* and that the plaintiff's counsel should examine his witnesses.

Thomas Evans, examined by Mr. Dillon, stated he knew the complainant in the case, Nawab Mahdi Hassan, and his wife, Mrs. Mahdi Hassan. Her maiden name was Gertrude Helen Donelly. He first made her acquaintance, as Miss Donelly, in 1864. She was at that time between six and seven years old. Witness was then at Lucknow, and she and her mother in that year came to live at witness's. There was a break in his acquaintance with her of several years and witness saw her again in 1872. She was living then in Lucknow, perhaps, in the Civil Lines, with her father. He did not know whether she was in Lucknow during the whole of 1872. Witness left Lucknow in January 1873 for Delhi. They corresponded with Miss Donelly. In 1873 she wrote either from Umballa or Sallandhur. In 1873 he saw Miss Donelly at Delhi, and at that time he thought her father was dead. She stayed with them at Delhi, roughly about three months, to the beginning of September 1873. She said then that she was engaged to marry Mahdi Hassan. Witness's wife was then living with him at Delhi, and in September 1873 she went with Miss Donelly to Lucknow. She went to fetch some property which they had left behind when they went to Delhi. Mrs Evans was away about three days. The next they heard of Miss Donelly was that she was married to Mahdi Hassan. She subsequently herself wrote and told them. She corresponded with Mahdi Hassan while she lived at witness's. She said she was going to Lucknow with the intention of marrying Mahdi Hassan. Witness next saw her in 1876 at Meerut, when she was on her way to Hyderabad. She called herself Mrs. Mahdi Hassan. Her father was an officer in the Commissariat or Ordnance Department. Witness knew him very well; he was a respectable man. He had never any reason to suppose Miss Donelly was leading an immoral life. Until these proceedings were instituted at Hyderabad, witness had never heard anything against her moral character. He had heard that an annoymous pamphlet had been published assailing her moral character. Except the imputations contained in that pamphlet, he had never heard anything against her moral character. Witness corrected his statement as to the time Mrs. Mahdi Hassan passed through Meerut. It should have been 1883.

Mary Evans, wife of Thomas Evans, stated she knew Mrs. Mahdi Hassan, having first made her acquaintance in 1864 in Lucknow. She was quite a child, between six and seven years of age. Witness left Lucknow in 1873. Miss Donelly and her mother stopped a few months with witness in 1864, and then left Lucknow. Witness did not know where they went. Witness went to Delhi from Lucknow. Witness did not remember when at Delhi keeping up a correspondence with the Donellys. In 1873 Miss Donelly came to stay with witness in Delhi. Her father, witness believed, was dead. She might have stayed three or four months with them at Delhi. About September 1873, witness went to Lucknow to get some things she had left there. Miss Donelly accompanied her. Witness could not have been longer than three days at Lucknow. Witness stayed in the same bungalow as she had occupied before she went to Delhi, and Miss Donelly resided with her. Before they left Delhi Miss Donelly told witness that she was going to marry Mahdi Hassan. She went to Lucknow with the avowed intention of marrying Mahdi Hassan. Miss Donelly wrote and told her (witness) that she was married. Witness could not say exactly how long that was after Miss Donelly went to Lucknow. It was less than three months—between two and three months. Witness afterwards saw Mrs. Mahdi Hassan at Meerut, when she was on her way to Hyderabad. Witness thought it was in 1883. She stayed with her three or four months. She called herself Mrs. Mahdi Hassan, and witness received her as such. Witness would not have received her had she believed she was leading an immoral life with Mahdi Hassan. Witness had no doubt whatever in her mind that she was Mrs. Mahdi Hassan. During all the time she had known Mrs. Mahdi Hassan as Miss Donelly and as Mrs. Mahdi Hassan, she had had no reason to suspect that she was of immoral character. Witness believed her to have been a very virtuous girl, and a virtuous married woman.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Red, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

POONA VOLUNTEER AND MERCHANTS' RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 8.

The above meeting which is always held after the big meeting, came off this evening successfully.

The Hurdles.—Cup value Rs. 49. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a hurdle race value Rs. 49. 13-3 to carry 11-0. W for I. C. B's allowed 10 lbs. Distance 1 mile over 4 flights.

Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 13lb Owner 1
Mr Waddington's br a p Pamir, 10st 11lb, Mr Gordon ... 2
Mr Fellows' g c b g John Gilpin, Mr Whitfield 3

The Volunteer Cup.—A silver cup value Rs. 49, presented by Lieut.-Col. Meakin. For all A. and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 49, the bona-fide property of and to be ridden by members of the P. V. R. Corps or Merchants or their Assistants. 13-3 to carry 11-7; W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 10 lbs. Distance ½ Mile.

Mr Fowler's g b c b g Monita, 9st 13lb, Mr Whitfield 1
Mr Spen c's c b g Prince Charlie, Mr C Baghan 2
Mr Clabby's ch c b g Ranger, 7st 11lb, Mr Stannard 3

The Pony Plate.—Cup value Rs. 49. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 99. 13-2 to carry 11-0. W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 10lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Col Rhodes' bk a p Crow, 10st 5lb, Mr Woolmer 1
Mr S A W's b a p Rosymorn, 10st 2lb, Mr Barton 2
Mr Waddington's br c b m Eileen, 9st 12lb, Owner 3

The Merchants' Cup.—Silver cup value Rs. 49, presented by Mr. Bromley. For all A. and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 49, to be nominated by and ridden by members of the P. V. R. Corps, Merchants or their Assistants. 13-3 to carry 11-0., W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 7lbs. Winner of Volunteer Cup 12lbs. extra. Distance ¼ mile.

Mr Fowler's b a p Westking, 10st 8lb, Mr Stannard 1
Aga Z Shah's g a gal White Rose, 1 st 6lb, Mr Whitfield .. 2
Mr Jenkins's b a p Portland (late Mudaliar) 10st 2lb, Owner 3

The Hack Stakes.—A Cup value Rs. 49. For all Arabs and C. B.'s that have never won a race of any description whatever. Arabs 11-0, C. B.'s 11-7, Galloways allowed 10lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Fowler's ch c a h Muslet, 11st, Mr Whitfield 1
Aga S Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 11st, Owner 2
Mr S A W's b a g Whiteface, 10st 4lb, Mr Whitehouse ... 3
Mr Clarke's b a gal March Brown, 10st 4lb, Owner 0

The Bareback Stakes.—Tankard value Rs. 25. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Catchweights over 10st. No saddles, whips, or spurs allowed. To be run in heats. Distance ¼ mile.

Mr Woolmer's b a us g Trojan, Owner 1
Mr Bayly's, c c b g Cheetah, Owner 2
Mr Waddington's br c b m Eileen, 10st, Owner 3

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 8th October, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas in the chair, when the following report was adopted:—

Your directors beg to present to the shareholders their audited accounts for the last year from 1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1892. In doing so they regret that the result has not been satisfactory. This was owing principally to two causes, one on account of short crop and the other for not working all the ginning factories in concert as last year. This season the ginning rates were reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-4 per boja. The total number of bojas ginned at Akola were bojas 13,461 against bojas 15,320 last year. Your factory ginned bojas 3,144-4-1 against bojas 3,588-4-1 last year. From the audited balances sheet and profit and loss account accompanying this, the shareholders will observe that the profit for the year is Rs. 635-7-8, this together with the sum of Rs. 761-0-6 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 1,396-8-2; this sum being small for distribution, the directors think it advisable not to divide it amongst the shareholders and have carried it forward to next year's account. The Rains were very propitious up to the middle of August and a full crop was expected, but unfortunately a further fall in the latter part of August has somewhat damaged the crop, but to what extent it has not yet been ascertained. Fine weather may yet bring forth a good crop.

After the adoption of the report the following resolutions where unanimously adopted:—(1) That Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidas and Cursetje Cowasji Mehta be re-elected directors. (2) That Mr. Nagindas B. Sakai be re-elected auditor and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 75. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant, at the registered office of the company No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas in the chair, when the following report was adopted.

The directors beg to submit their report of the working to the company's presses for last year from 1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1892. From the accompanying audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account the shareholders will learn that the net profits have been Rs. 31,111-11-9 which include the sum of Rs. 650-12-4 brought forward from last year's account. The profits would have been larger had it not been for the unfortunate fire at Bhownugger by which the presses under pool arrangement of Messrs. Indian Cotton Press Company, Fort Press Company, and Dinsha Bamonjee Press were burnt down more or less and became disabled to work for some time. Your presses though providentially escaped from the serious catastrophe of the fire, yet had to suffer also as they had to contribute to the pool to those press companies which had stopped working. Another sum of Rs. 5,432-6-10 incurred upon the erection of the finisher and other improvements has also been written off from the profits. Under the above circumstances your directors hope that the shareholders will consider the result satisfactory. As reported last year your directors have always in their mind to extend the interest of the company to such places where they consider beneficial for working, but as yet they have not been able to select such a place; they need not say that they will give their due consideration before they take any such steps. From the sum of Rs. 31,111-11-9 your directors have carried Rs. 5,000 to the depreciation of machinery fund account and Rupees 3,000 to the reserve fund account, leaving Rs. 23,111-11-9, out of which they recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, absorbing Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 500 to be paid as bonus to the employes of the company, the balance of Rs. 611-11-9 to be carried forward to next year's account. The company's properties at Kurrachee, Bhownugger and Mahuva have been insured for Rs. 1,40,000. The engines and boilers have not been insured. After which the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—(1) That the director's report and the profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1892, as circulated amongst the shareholders, be passed as correct. (2) That a dividend at the rate of rupees one hundred per share be made payable to the registered shareholders of the company whose names stood on the register on the 3rd October, 1892, on and after the 13th day of October, 1892, on production of there share certificates. (3) that Messrs. Hormusji Bajonji Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidas be re-elected directors of the company. (4) That Messrs. Palonji Framji Mehta and Burjorji Hormusji Dantra be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each. (5) That thanks be tendered to the chairman, directors, and secretaries, and treasurers for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening of a ward for the accommodation of two sick officers in the Station Hospital at Neemuch.

Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Artillery, Poona Division, has been ordered to proceed to Ahmednagar on special duty.

Captain J. G. Wynne, Royal Artillery, having qualified in gunnery and position finding, &c., has been appointed Adjutant and Gunnery Instructor at Karachi.

The question at which rate substantive Colonels in the Army may be allowed to make family remittances out of India has been referred to the Secretary of State for India by the Government of India, for decision.

The summer course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, having terminated, the non-commissioned officers and men who have been attending have been ordered to rejoin their respective corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, who has been selected to serve as Secretary to the Special Committee on Harbour Defences, has been ordered to proceed to Bombay on special duty.

CRICKET.

THE KARACHI GYMKHANA VS. THE PARSEES.

This annual cricket fixture, in which much interest always centres, was played off on the Parsee ground on Saturday, the 1st October. Both the teams were fairly represented. The Gymkhana winning the toss, their captain, Lieutenant Southey, accompanied with Colonel Sartorious, appeared at the wickets to face the bowling of Contractor and Mody. In the former's third over, Mr. Southey, in trying to place a single, off Contractor, was out to a catch, held by Lawyer, at long-on, after crediting himself with 4 runs. (Score: 1 for 4.) Lieutenant Harold next appeared, but he soon had to return, being clean bowled by Mody. (Score 2 for 4.) Lieutenant Lowndes, on joining Colonel Sartorious opened his account by cutting the first ball off Mody for 3. He also scored 3 more runs off Contractor, but immediately afterwards the Colonel fell victim to a tempting ball of Contractor. (Score: 3 for 10.) Mr. Stirrup next partnered Lieutenant Lowndes, and a brief stand was made, both the players began playing in a neat style, and runs came off rapidly. Lieutenant Lowndes was then clean bowled by Mody, after contributing a very useful thirteen in magnificent style. (Score: 4 for 34.) Mr. Turner joined next. The play for the next quarter-of-an-hour was extremely careful, but brightened by two grand hits by Stirrup for 3 each, Mr. Turner also went on adding fast runs till he had to succumb to a brilliant ball from Mody. His score of 22 was in a splendid form of cricket, without any chance. (Score: 5 for 50.) Mr. Harrison who next appeared, was rather unfortunate, as the very first ball from Contractor, was held off his bat by Khambata on slip. A splendid catch indeed. (Score: 6 for 50). Lieutenant Fowler now joined Mr. Stirrup, and again a stand was made till Mr. Stirrup fell victim to a very fast bailer off Contractor. His score of 24 runs was made with very free style, but not without a couple of chances. (Score: 7 for 72.) Lieut. Peck started his account by hitting the first ball off Mody for 2. Lieut. Fowler also made some nice drives, and, in trying to get a very hard run, was unfortunately run out, after scoring 5. (Score: 8 for 74.) Play began very steady on Mr. Gerard's arrival, The Parsee captain, Mr. C. R. Minawla, then relieved Mody from pavilion end, and bowled a maiden. Mr. Dastoor was placed at hospital end to bowl, whereby Mr. Gerard had a couple of drives. Mr. Contractor, who was again tried, secured another wicket by clean bowling Lieut. Peck for 4. (Score: 9 for 85.) Mr. Kanir was the last representative of the Gymkhana, who carried his bat for 8 runs, his partner having surrendered to the fourth ball of Khambata, after making 7. The Gymkhana innings thus closed for 95 runs.

At 2 minutes past four, Lawyer and Master took their stand at the sticks to face the attack of Messrs. Southey and Stirrup. Mr. Southey's fourth ball was driven to short leg by Lawyer for 1. Lawyer scored 3 more runs off Stirrup. Mr. Southey, in his second over, delivered a very fast bailer, to which Master fell victim. (Score: 1 for 5.) Khambata then joined Lawyer. The new batsman, after adding a single to his score, made a grand hit to leg off Stirrup, which was very smartly held with one hand by Mr. Harrison. (Score: 2 for 8.) L. B. Contractor, the Parsee champion, next appeared, amidst loud cheers from the visitors. He appeared to be in good form, and ready to score up. On his arrival he opened his career, by a couple of five drives of 2 each, but soon after he was fairly beaten by Mr. Southey, who spreadeagled his wickets with a ball that would have puzzled a W. G. (Score: 3 for 17.) S. Minawla filled the breach with Lawyer, and a steady good cricket was begun. Lawyer cut Stirrup for two, and Minwala followed the suit by driving two more balls off Stirrup for a couple each. Lawyer who was playing very steady at his sticks, cut Lieutenant Southey's next for 3; but this partnership was soon dissolved as Minwala, trying to stop a ball off Mr. Stirrup, drove it right into the wickets. (Score: 4 for 26.) S. Dinshah then filled up the vacancy, and broke his duck by hitting on long two balls off Mr. Stirrup for 4, after which Lawyer offered a smart chance off Southey's fast half volley to Mr. Stirrup on short slip, who dropped it amidst tremendous excitement. But the demonstration was eventually followed by the collapse of Dinshah, who was bowled off his pads, while hitting a loose ball off Mr. Stirrup. (Score: 5 for 34.) Nadir Golwala was next in with Lawyer, and there was a decided check made on run-getting by Mr. Southey's fast trundlers, and after a monotony of maidens, Nadir made a splendid cut for 2, for which he was cheered by the spectators. Lawyer soon after drove Southey for 2, and at (41) he was added to the already formidable list of disappointments, being bowled by Stirrup for 12. (Score: 6 for 41.) The Gymkhana all round had the game their own way, as the next follower, C. R. Minwala, soon had to retire, being bowled by Stirrup. (Score: 7 for 41.) D. Mody appeared next at the wickets, and opened his career by putting over mid 2 off Stirrup. Mr. Southey captured Nadir's wicket when the score stood at 47. (Score: 8 for 47.) Things looked very gloomy for the Parsees on losing all their best 8 wickets for the poor score of 47. P. B. Golwala joined partnership with Mody, who congratulated him by a fine hit clean over the market boundary for 4. Both the batsmen commenced playing freely and carefully and runs came fast. Mody began rattling in all directions with judgment. His masterly fashion in wielding his bat was soon apparent in his freestyle of play, and the telegraph showed 60. Another decade was also contributed Mody adding fifteen to himself eventually hit out vigorously. Mr. Turner was next tried with the ball, but to no effect. Golwala showed a couple of good cuts off his ball for 2 each. 80 was soon telegraphed, and soon after at 89 Golwala, in trying to steal a very hard run, was run out at the critical moment, leaving 6 runs to tie. His score of 16 runs, was with plucky cricket from the first, with confidence and judgment. This gave the fielders new life, who arranged their best fielding for the sacrifice of the last man Dastoor, on whose arrival, the pulse of hundreds of spectators quickened and the magnificent combination of brilliance and careful playing was watched with the keenest interest, till Dastoor made a couple of hits to leg for one each, and Mody following suit at last made the conquering stroke of 3 as amidst roars and cheers. At 103 Mody was held on short slip after his brilliant score of 33 runs without a chance, he was welcomed to the pavilion all the way by thousands of cheers. The match thus ended in a victory for the Parsees by 8 runs. Appended are the scores:—

GYMKHANA.

Col Sartoriouss, b Contractors,	0
Lieut W M Southey, c Lawyer, b Contractor ...	4
Lieut Harold, b Mody,	0
Lieut Lowndes, b Mody,	13
Mr Stirrup, b Contractor	24
Mr H Turner, b Mody,	22
Mr McHarrison, c Khambata, b Contractor,	0
Lieut Fowler, run out	5
Lieut T H Peck, b Contractor,	4
Mr H E Gerard, b Khambata	7
Mr Kadir, not out	8
Extras,	8
Total,	95

PARSEES.

D J Master, b Southey	0
K S Lawyer, b Stirrup	12
G M Khambata, c Harrison, b Stirrup	1
S B Contractor, b Southey,	4
S N Minwala, b Stirrup	5
S N Dinshah, b Stirrup	5
N D Golwala, b Southey,	2
C R Minwala, b Stirrup,	0
D H Mody, c Kadir, b Turner,	33
P B Golwala, run out	16
N J Dastoor, not out,	9
Extras,	16
Total,	103

NATIVE PRESS.

PUTTING DOWN GAMBLING.

It is a relief says the *Indian Spectator* to find the Police making concerted efforts to put down gambling in town. So far as the law can help them they seem determined to hunt down gamblers of all sorts and conditions. It is for the law to show that it is no respecter of persons. But for its uncertainties and the ingenuity as well as influence of some of this occult profession, Bobby would not have gone about helpless all these years, incurring the suspicion that he was "in it." Gambling, like other voices, is, we fear, an inseparable adjunct of modern civilization; and we do not expect Bombay to be quite free from it. But when it is reduced to a fine art, hedged round with legal hair-splits, and when it swindles the Queen's subjects and laughs at them into the bargain, it becomes too much of a good thing even for civilized Bombay.

THE NIZAM'S EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

Indian Spectator: His Highness the Nizam's grant of about a lakh of rupees for scholarships to be established under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam at Bombay is to be welcomed by all friends of education. We want many such scholarships for Mahomedan students, and in many parts of the country. Who could afford them better than heads of the community? The Nizam's Government have done their part handsomely: it is for others, now, who could afford it to give by their thousands and their hundreds towards the cause. Not till such donations begin to flow in shall we consider the educational movement amongst Mahomedans to be genuine.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Tennyson's remains are to be laid in the Poets' Corner, Westminister Abbey.

Major Lugard has written a letter to the *Times* giving his views on the proposed evacuation of the country and its commercial and political value.

The first dividend to the shareholders or depositors in the Oriental Bank is to be paid in January.

One of the curious points which came up for consideration in Assam last year, in connection with the administration of the Income Tax Act, was whether or not a marriage dower could be taxed. It will be so far consolatory to anxious couples to learn that a merciful Government exempts all dowers paid in cash.

The Assam administration is believed to have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Tea Association for the purpose of representing Indian Tea at the forthcoming Exhibition at Chicago.

The question of lighting Simla with the electric light at present is under consideration, and it is proposed, if a practicable scheme is prepared, to form a company to carry it out. One of Siemens, the electrician's, engineers has been examining the project for drawing the requisite power from the Sutlej. On account of the expense, however, this project is likely to be given up in favour of another which would draw the power from the municipal water-works.

The funeral of the late Colonel Buller took place at Simla on Tuesday afternoon, and was largely attended by the military officers in the station. The Vicerov was represented, and Lord Roberts attended in person. The coffin was carried by men of No. 2 Mountain Battery from Jutogh, and a firing party of the Gordon Highlanders came from the same station. The Viceroy's band and the pipers of the Highlanders headed the procession.

In Perak the other day the Governor of the Straits settlements had a narrow escape from drowning owing to the launch conveying him down the Kinta River striking a snag and sinking. H. E. has recovered from his immersion and attends to his official business as usual. During the Governor's visit in Perak, H. H. the Sultan was decorated with a K. C. M. G.

It is believed that the lakh of rupees, which has been provided for additional concessions to the Volunteers will be distributed as follows: Rs. 45,000 for Volunteer Camps of Exercise; Rs. 30,000 for the construction of armouries at Volunteer head-quarters, magazines, and so forth; Rs. 20,000 for the expenses connected with field days, and Rs. 5,000 for sundry expenses. A resolution will shortly be issued making known the concessions which will cause no extra expense, and which have been approved by the Government.

The murderer of the *Orang Kaya Cheno* has been caught and killed by Pahang Malays. His name was Khatib Omar. His head was taken to Pekan where it was buried.

Mr. Stone, Deputy Consulting Engineer for State Railways, Government of India, will shortly be transferred to the East Coast Railway, and will be succeeded by Mr. Wolley Dod from the North-West Provinces.

Sir Charles Elliott, accompanied by Lady Elliott, his son, and Captain Corrie, intends to-day to start on a week's trip through Tongu and Sundukphu to Phalut and back the same way.

Mr. E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, now on privilege leave, has been asked to act as Deputy to the Hope Professor of Zoology in Oxford University. If Mr. Cotes accepts, he will be the second officer of the Museum to take up a professorial appointment in England within the year.

Mr. W. E. Garstin, Public Works Minister in Egypt, returns to his post by this mail after a brief leave of absence. Mr. Garstin was formerly in the Indian P.W.D.

It is announced that Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has retired from the London Committee of the Indian National Congress. The secretary, Mr. W. I. Digby, C.I.E., who has resigned his appointment from the 1st prox., leaves for India on October 14, and will, it is expected, be absent from England about six months.

It will be gratifying to Mr. Besant and the Society of Authors to know, says the *Athenæum*, that there is one country where the value of literary property is highly appreciated, and that is Turkey. Some thieves broke into the house of Nigbiah Hanum, daughter of General Osman Pasha, at Constantinople, the most fashionable and popular Turkish poetess. They stole her jewels and they stole what they considered to be more precious—her MSS., including a large finished poem, entitled "Ephesus." The thieves have been caught, but it is not stated what is the fate of "Ephesus," and whether they had sold copyright to a Turkish publisher.

Besides the crown jewels which the Empress of Austria can only wear by giving a receipt for them on taking them out of the Treasury, her Majesty (says *Vanity Fair*) has another collection of ornaments, the value of which is estimated at some five millions florins. The pearls are more especially, of large size and excellent colour, one necklace which the Emperor gave her on the birth of the late Prince Rudolph having cost 75,000 florins alone. The pearls in the collection are valued at 300,000 florins. In 1886 the collection was the largest known; since then, however, the Empress has given away a very large quantity of her jewellery to various relations, and more especially to her two daughters.

Several changes are pending in the personnel of the Egyptian Army (says the *World*), as there is a feeling at Head-quarters, and a very proper feeling too, that there ought to be some limits of service imposed; and many of the officers now in the employment of the Khedive have been in it for close upon ten years. There is a five years' rule in force as regards staff appointments, and there is a strong feeling manifesting itself that seven years ought to be the limit of service for British officers in Egypt.

At a time when the state of affairs in Morocco is attracting attention it may be interesting to know that the present Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish Army is an Englishman. Kaid Maclean was formerly a subaltern in the 69th Regiment. Leaving the British service some years ago, the Emperor of Morocco entrusted him with the duty of reorganising his army, and he did it so well that he was confirmed in his appointment as that potentate's military adviser, and has held his position ever since.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, in his work "The Problem of National Unity," pointed out very forcibly "the interest which the Australian colonies have in all matters which affect the rule of the Empire in the East, and especially in the question whether Britain or Russia is in India." An Australian reviewer, however, declared that "few sane minds amongst us are swayed by any fear that Russia contemplates the seizure of India as a stepping-stone to Australia." This has induced the hon. secretary of the Victorian branch of the League to show that the possession of India would place Russia in a most favourable position for menacing Australia, as her territory would project across Australia's quickest trade route.

Mr. Griffin W. Vyse, late of the P.W.D., recently delivered a lecture on our Anglo-Indian Frontier. With reference to that lecture he has received a very interesting letter from Professor J. A. Froude, in which the following remarks occur:—"I respect profoundly the work which the English have done in India, and the character of the men who have been foremost there. I read everything I can get about it, and I will read eagerly anything which you may be good enough to send me about the Frontier. I have known a good many soldiers and soldier-civilians in the Anglo-Indian Service. They appear to me to be the best 'officials' that England is producing just now."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The Russian Minister of War has, I learn, given orders that the troops which, under the command of Col. Yanoff, are to withdraw from the Pamir to Ferghana, are to be quartered in the frontier towns of that province, so that they may march into the Pamir again next year. Col. Yanoff is already appointed to command the expedition, but he will have a larger number of troops under him, probably a whole division, so that he may keep the Afghans at arm's length if they should make themselves objectionable During his stay in the Pamir, the colonel had a detailed map of the country drawn, and he is also said to have obtained the sympathies of several of the chiefs.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* telegraphs:—The feeling of unrest which undoubtedly prevails among a certain class of Egyptians is illustrated by a violent editorial in "Eh Ahram," the principal native newspaper in this country. The article is headed "Egypt for the Egyptians," and the writer actually urges the Khedive to collect his faithful servants and "expel the intruders," the British soldiers and foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government.

Of the total number of 109,000 locomotive engines which are at present running on the earth's surface, Europe (says *Iron*) claims 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000, and Africa 700. In Europe, the Kingdom which gave the locomotive birth—namely, Great Britain and Ireland—takes premier position with 17,000 engines; Germany is a good second, with 15,000; France is third, with 11,000; Austria-Hungary, the second largest Continental country, has 5,000; Italy, 4,000; Russia but 3,500; Belgium 2,000; Holland and Spain 1,000 each; Switzerland, 900; and the remaining European States, 2,600.

The Russian Embassy in Constantinople is reported to have forwarded a note to the Porte complaining of the reception lately accorded to M. Stambuloff by the Sultan, and of the appointment of Djemel Bey as Ottoman Commissioner at the Philippopolis Exhibition. The document intimates that Russia will take steps to obtain the settlement of her financial claims against Turkey should that Power continue to favour the state of things existing in Bulgaria.

Great anxiety prevails in Berlin in consequence of the outbreak of cholera among the barge population. At Hamburg matters remain about the same. The outbreak in Galicia is also causing considerable uneasiness, owing to the defective sanitation of the places affected, although there was an improvement in the situation at Cracow yesterday.

There is no foundation for a statement which has appeared in the daily papers that Princesss Marie of Edinburgh and the Crown Prince of Roumania are to be married in England early in January. The marriage of this couple is to take place at Bucharest, and there has never been any idea of having it celebrated in England. A double ceremoney will be necessary, for the Crown Prince is a Roman Catholic, while Princess Marie is a Lutheran and any children of the marriage are to be brought, up as membeas of the Orthodox Church.

From a correspondence that has taken place on the above subject it appears (says the *Daily News*) that the Deputy-Governor of Malta has refused to issue a licence, on the application of the Rev. J. Laverack, for the marriage of a Roman Catholic native of Malta and an Englishwoman. Mr. Laverack, in reply to the letter refusing the application, urges that, as the ordinance to invalidate such marriages has never been made law, pending the decision of the Privy Council, to whom the question of Maltese marriages has been remitted, the licence should have been issued.

The centenary of the proclamation of the French Republic was celebrated in Paris, in beautiful weather, by a fete organised on a grand scale under the auspices of the Government. Early in the forenoon, President Carnot and his Ministers proceeded to the Pantheon, where speeches were delivered upon the principles of the first Republic, and the manner by which Frenchmen to-day would best transmit them to their successor. In the afternoon two historical processions, representing the leading men of 1792, passed along the chief thoroughfares. The evening was devoted to al fresco balls and illuminations.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—"I am able to give a most gratifying report as to the health of the Princess of Wales. There is now no desire to conceal the fact that for some months after the death of the Duke of Clarence her Royal Highness gave her family cause for continued anxiety. Her ceaseless watching at the bedside of her two sons, and the great and all unexpected death of her first-born, had an effect on her sensitive temperament that made itself apparent in many ways. I cannot say that her Royal Highness has recovered that bright vivacity of demeanour that was one of her chief charms. The memory of her great bereavement is still with her; but it is less poignant. Within the last few weeks the Princess has been able to assure her doctors that she is greatly improved, and her children now know that her health is almost re-established. It is hoped that her visit to Mar Lodge will induce complete recovery.

Considerable agitation is being raised in the United States on the question of the Sunday opening or closing of the Chicago World's Fair.

An Odessa correspondent telegraphs that an ordinance is to be issued prohibiting Jewish parents from giving their children names identified with the Christian religion.

General regret has been caused in Berin by the announcement on Sept. 19, that Prince Charles von Radziwill had suddenly become insane at Lodz, in the province of Warsaw.

A Portsmouth correspondent states that in military circles it is rumoured that the Duke of Connaught will, early next year, leave that garrison, but Malta or Aldershot, and not India (as stated in a Simla telegram) is named as the next command to which his Royal Highness is likely to be appointed. The health of the Duchess is assigned as the cause of the Duke's contemplated removal.

The Paris *Mémorial Diplomatique* (Sept. 18) is responsible for the statement that Lord Rosebery contemplates a visit to Paris in order to confer with M. Ribot about the Egyptian question.

The Emperor William has given his consent to the introduction of a bill into the Reichstag by which the term of military service throughout the Empire would be reduced from three to two years.

A rumour is current that a company with a capital of 100 million francs is to be formed for the conversion of Mondorf, a small but picturesque inland watering-place, into a northern Monte Carlo.

The Russian Government is said to have addressed to the Porte a note in which it declared that serious consequences may result from relations between Turkey and Bulgaria contrary to existiug treaties.

Lord Lorne was recently appointed by the Queen to be "Governor and Constable" of Windsor Castle, in succession to the late Prince Victor Hohenlohe-Langenburg. This is a patent place, and the salary is £1,200 a year. The Governor and Constable (says "Atlas" in the *World*) formerly had

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

During the proceedings of the autumnal conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, on the 21st ult., at the Town Hall.

Mr T. Morgan (Southampton), on behalf of the Hull Chamber of Commerce, proposed the following resolution:—"That the constant depreciation of silver in India has a very detrimental effect both upon the welfare of India and upon this country, and this Association is of opinion that the only effectual remedy will be the substitution of a gold standard of value." It was, he said, the great unsteadiness of silver which gave so much trouble, and he attributed it to the immense production of America. The output of gold had practically ceased; the output of silver was not likely to cease; and he believed that the fluctuations would continue unless there could be a larger production of gold. He did not think it would be of any use for them to enter into a long discussion on bimetallism and other abstruse questions, but he thought they should adopt the principle in the resolution and leave the details to be worked out by the proper authorities.

Mr. J. J. Cousins (Leeds) asked the mover of the resolution to take out certain words so that the resolution should read that, in the opinion of the Association, the only effectual remedy was the substitution of a gold standard.

Mr. Morgan said he was willing to accept the suggestion.

Mr. H. McNiel, secretary of the Bimetallic League, rising to a point of order, said that the resolution as altered at the suggestion of Mr. Cousins became very inconsequential.

The President concurred.

Mr. Cousins said he was quite prepared to argue the resolution as it stood, and he therefore seconded it. He desired to point out to the meeting that if they voted against the resolution they voted in favour of bimetallism. He dared say there were some present who were prepared to support bimetallism. But he wanted to ask who was it that wanted it?—(Several members: "Nobody.") It was America, France, and the countries included in the Latin Union. France was anxious to adopt the double standard in order that they might appreciate the vast amount of silver they now held. America desired to appreciate the value of silver, because America was nearly the only silver producing country in the world. He asked whether America or France by their recent legislation, in the matter of their altered and improved and amended tariffs, had done anything for us in England. Had they encouraged our trade? America would become a free country as surely as the sun rose to-morrow, and as soon as she became so she would become the strongest competitor that this country would have. Why should we raise the value of an article which America produced in order to make her stronger in her competition with ourselves. (Hear, hear.) It was, he contended, utterly impossible to carry out successfully a bimetallic standard unless we were prepared every now and then to alter it, which would be exceedingly inconvenient. He wanted to know what were the disadvantages of a gold standard? The point where the shoe pinched was in the matter of Government contracts, entered into with Government servants, who were paid by the rupee. He regretted to say that at the present moment the Government were still paying by the rupee under their contracts. When those contracts were made the rupee was worth 2s. They were now paying at the rate of 1s. 2¼d., and by that means were getting out of their responsibilities. An alteration of this standard would in no way affect that. When it came to a question of pensions they were paid in gold, but the poor fellows who were paid in India were being paid 1s. 2¼d. for the 2s. they agreed to receive. He heartily supported the resolution, believing that it pointed to the only remedy for the peculiar position of things in India at the present moment.

Mr. Massey (Hull) moved an amendment to the effect that the constant fluctuations in exchange between gold and silver moneys had a detrimental effect upon the welfare of both India and this country, and it was therefore the opinion of the Association "that an effectual remedy would be obtained by establishing a joint standard of gold and silver upon an international basis."

Mr. A[illegible] Emmott (Oldham) said that in Lancashire [illegible]tion of silver exercised a very serious in[illegible]de. Mr. Cousins seemed to dismiss [illegible]not) quoted an instance to show [illegible] Cousins was totally wide [illegible] was too large to be treated, in [illegible]an trade alone, but in regard to [illegible]t that railways and banks in tha[illegible] in consequence of the difficult[illegible]si ver fo the gold which we l[illegible]-drop in the price of silver dis[illegible]d encouraged idleness. The [illegible]ress on the previous day, had [illegible]as being a stupid economic [illegible]nt) desired to remind the [illegible] weight of economic opinion, [illegible] others, was immensely on [illegible]cies of "No" and "Hear, [illegible]shed economists who had not expressed [illegible] definitely were at any rate against the sin[illegible]dard. In France the weight of opinion was [illegible]e. He believed it was so in Germany—("No")—and in America, where there were some very distinguished economists, the weight of opinion was enormously on their side. It was idle at the present moment to speak of bimetallism as an economic heresy. If gentleman disputed that, let them ascertain for themselves who were the principal economists at the present time, and what their opinion was on that important question.

Mr. A. Spicer, M.P., supported the original resolution, because it indicated the ideal to which he was sure the bulk of those present looked forward, and because he hoped that that Conference would speak with no uncertain sound against the doctrine of bimetallism. (Hear, hear.) A fixed ratio had been referred to, but no idea had been given to the Conference as to what that fixed ratio would have to be to-day compared with what it would have been prior to the action of the United States. They knew perfectly well that the nations which owed us, whether privately or in connection with their Governments, enormous sums of money which we had lent them would be only too happy to pay in the depreciated currency of silver. Until they had an answer to the question of what was to be the fixed ratio and how it was to be settled, he did not think they need spend much time on the question of bimetallism. The gold standard was what they would like to see, but it must be remembered that our interests in this country and the interests of India were somewhat antagonistic. He admitted that our manufacturers and merchants trading in India were suffering from the constant fluctuations in the price of silver. But, on the other hand, we had great responsibilities in India. To the native producer the fall in the price of silver was no great loss; neither did the native manufacturer suffer. He apprehended the hard case of the English Civil servant. It was very clear that there were two divergent interests, and they had still to learn how they could be reconciled. In the resolution it was proposed that they should be reconciled by a gold standard. Some years ago he travelled through India, and in there discussing the subject he was informed that for many years to come a gold standard was impossible. The natives did not understand our banking system or system of savings banks; they were accustomed to hoarding, and whatever gold was sent to India would be hoarded, which meant, in some cases, buried, or worked up in jewellery for female adornment. He supported the resolution because he looked forward to a gold currency in the future. It was not available at the present time. They would have to possess their souls in patience a little longer, and see what the Americans were going to do after the Presidential election, and also see the result of the international inquiry to be made into the subject. He heartily supported the original resolution.

Mr. Hooper (Bradford) said he was instructed by his Chamber to oppose the resolution. They were told that the constant depreciation of silver in India had had a very detrimental effect. He maintained it was not the depreciation of silver. (Hear, hear.) It was the appreciation of gold. (Hear, hear.) They could buy as much for a rupee now as ten or twenty years ago. (Hear, hear.) He had resided in India for ten years, and engaged as he was in the export trade he knew what the effect of the low rate of exchange was. The low rate had enormously stimulated the production of wheat and other cereals. Admitting that depreciation was detrimental—which he did not,—they were told that the only effectual remedy was the establishment of a gold standard. India was not adapted for a gold currency. The first effect of the establishment of a gold currency would be to increase the scramble for gold and cause a further fall in the price of silver as compared with gold in other silver-using countries, such as China and Japan. He took the liberty of saying that that Association was not a body competent to express an opinion on the subject. ("Oh, ho," and laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton (Southampton) thought the Association should deprecate any legislation which had for its object the rehabilitation of silver.

Mr. Thomson (London) said he was not a bimetallist, but he felt unable to vote for the resolution, because he did not agree with it. He fully endorsed Mr. Spicer's statement as to the hoarding propensities of the Indian nature. He had seen a native woman working in the tea gardens for 4d. a day with £25 or £30 worth of gold and silver jewellery upon her.

Mr. McNiel (Manchester) said that on this subject he and his colleagues from the Blackburn Chamber had no special mandate as to voting for the resolution or any amendment, though he might say that, upon the general question, the attitude of that Chamber was defined by a resolution which it had recently passed unanimously, expressing satisfaction that the question was about to be considered by an International Congress and hoping that the result would be to secure a more stable par of exchange. Personally, he heartily supported the amendment, believing that the only effective remedy for the admittedly existing evils was to make both gold and silver moneys available for international trading purposes, by having an agreement amongst the leading nations monetising both metals at a common fixed ratio. A gold standard for India might unhappily have to be faced, if no agreement could be come to by which a stable par of exchange between them could be secured, and this was the programme of the now powerful Indian Currency Association. But, as Sir David Barbour, the Finance Minister, had pointed out, this would be a dangerous step for India to take, and might be fraught with terrible consequences to Western nations, for no one could estimate to what additional extent it would appreciate gold. It would also seriously affect India's export trade in competition with China and Japan. Dealing with the objections advanced against international bimetallism, he controverted the statement that it was the great production of silver which had caused that metal to decline. In the fifty years ending 1830 the production of silver was 46 to 1 of gold, and the ratio of value between them was maintained practically steady, whereas in the fifty years ending 1880 the silver production was 8 to 1 of gold, and yet in the latter period its value fell greatly, and indeed the whole members of the Gold and Silver Commission said the open Mints of France and the Latin Union at a fixed ratio had maintained the ratio notwithstanding the fluctuations in products. He pointed out that most of the arguments against bimetallism had been really against a high ratio for silver and not against the theory or practice of bimetallism. In reference to a statement by Mr. Spicer that the United States were buying large quantities of silver monthly the only use they had for which was to store it away idly in their cellars, he said this was an entire misapprehension. Under the Bland Act of 1878 and the Silver Act of 1890, the United States had up to July last bought £91,000,000 of silver, and all except £1,700,000 was in active circulation, either in coin or in notes represented by coin, and to call it idle was to call the gold in the Bank of England idle because it was in circulation in Bank of England notes. Referring to the President's allusion to bimetallism as a "heresy," he said that practically the whole weight of economical authority was in favour of international bimetallism. Omitting all reference to past economists, he instanced amongst its supporters to-day Professor Nicholson, of Edinburgh; Professor Foxwell, of Cambridge and University College, London; Professor H. Sedgwick, of Cambridge; Professor Mavor, of Glasgow; Professor Symes, of Nottingham; and Professor Gonner, of Liverpool; besides Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, however they might differ as to his views on politics, all would agree, was a high economic authority. Abroad there were Professor Wagner, of Berlin; Professor Milowski, of Cracow; Professor Francis Walker, of the United States, and others. The principle was sound and the remedy practicable, and in the interests of agriculture, the cotton, iron, wool, shipping, and other productive industries of the country, he supported the amendment.

Mr. Walsh (Birmingham), who rose amid cries of "Vote," moved the previous question. He said he felt that the matter could not have due discussion and consideration in that meeting.

The President said the resolution appeared upon the agenda paper, and the delegates had had a month's notice of it. The meeting was quite competent to discuss the question.

Mr. Briscoe submitted that the question of bimetallism did not come up in the resolution.

Mr. Atkins (Oldham) seconded the previous question.

Mr. Cousins said Manchester was the stronghold of bimetallism. Recently a vote was taken upon it in that city. Eight hundred votes were recorded, and the majority in favour of the principle in that stronghold was only eight.

The President submitted "the previous question," and it was carried.

CHOLERA AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Great Britain is, happily, still free from the ravages of the cholera epidemic; and the incoming winter has, so far as the Continent of Europe is concerned, had the effect of materially reducing the death rate due to this terrible scourge. The first fatal case on the British shores during the past fortnight occurred on Sept. 20, the victim being the fireman of the Uranus, at Hull. Improvement is general throughout Russia; but the epidemic will not be eradicated from Hamburg for some time to come. Dr. Koch has expressed the opinion that recurrence of the cholera may be expected at Hamburg in the spring. Several fresh cases are reported from Berlin, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Stettin, Havre, and Paris. The cholera has appeared with severe fatal effect in Galicia, Cracow being placed in quarantine by the rest of Austria.

The Misses Kenealy, the two English nurses who went out on cholera service to the Eppendorfer Hospital at Hamburg, say that it is terrible to see the sufferings of babies and quite little children from the terrible disease. A number of trained nurses have been brought from Berlin. The Misses Kenealy give some interesting particulars of German hospital life. To them it seems strange to have a man as superintendent of the nurses. The organisation of the hospital (writes a lady correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette*) is, however, excellent, according to the accounts of the English nurses, who, by the way, have had an acknowledgment of their courage in a special message from Princess Christian. By the way, one of the first nurses to respond to the Princess's appeal for nurses for the cholera service was Sister Edith, the nurse who attended Prince George of Wales in his attack of typhoid. An account of her experiences in Hamburg is given by Miss Annesley Kenealy in the *Nursing Record*.

A cholera scare has prevailed at Montreal, but apparently without any real justification. A detachment of Canadian police has, however, been sent to the frontier, accompanied by medical inspectors, to examine passengers from New York. New York City may be said to be free from the disease, but a number of deaths have occurred in the vessels at the Sandy Hook quarantine station. The total number of deaths on those ships, either in port or during the voyage, amounts to 104. On Sept. 16, the cabin passengers of the Normannia were released from quarantine at Fire Island, and the passengers on board the Wyoming have been removed from that steamer to Fire Island.

THE NORMANNIA'S PASSENGERS.

A graphic narrative of his experiences aboard the Normannia has been furnished to the *Daily News* correspondent by Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Godkin says:—"Mr. Jenkins, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, caused us to anchor in the lower bay when we arrived on Sept. 3 without inspection either by himself or an assistant, till, thirty-six hours later. I cannot give an adequate idea of what those thirty-six hours' suspense were to the 500 cabin passengers, who only became full aware of the gravity of the situation on their arrival in port. You can imagine what it was be separated by only a plank flooring from a seething mass of dirty, diseased, ill-fed, degraded humanity, among whom the cholera was already raging, and among whom the dead victims of it were actually lying unburied, and to find oneself in a crowd of delicate women and children, fatigued by the voyage, and depressed to the last degree by being suddenly arrested on the very threshold of their homes. The passengers, however, behaved well, remaining cheerful and courageous. Mr. Jenkins came and threatened to keep us twenty days if we did not stop sending communication to the newspapers. Then followed a week of horrible imprisonment, which it is difficult to explain in any way creditable, either to the business capacity or common humanity of the Health Officers. We remained two days without medical inspection or supervision or disinfectants. The strain upon the nerves during this period was intense. We had nothing to do for four terrible days but watch and wait for Mr. Jenkins. On Wednesday he sent a sanitary inspector and disinfectants, and supplied the ship with fresh water. Thursday we heard that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had generously provided the steamboat Stonington, and on Saturday afternoon she appeared along-side. We went aboard about one, but orders from Mr. Jenkins to tow to an anchorage down the bay did not arrive till nightfall. The Stonington proved most unsatisfactory, being an old dirty vessel without cooking or lighting arrangements, or adequate sleeping accommodation. As there was no engineer aboard we were towed down in the dark by an inadequate tug, which could not have held on to us for ten minutes had the wind risen. I have during my life been exposed to almost every form of danger, and yet I cannot recall any half-hour of such painful anxiety as I spent on this little passage. The behaviour of the women was admirable, although God only knows what those who had children on board went through."

The after experiences of the passengers on board the inadequate harbour excursion boat Cephus, and their enforced isolation by the people on Fire Island till troops arrived at the instance of Governor Flower, are, as told by Mr. Godkin, gruesome to a degree.

THE CONGO FREE STATE AND THE UPPER NILE.

The affairs of the Congo Free State, writes the *Times*, have occupied a large space in our columns during the past few weeks. On the general condition of this great enterprise—from which so much was expected when it was initiated some eight years ago—we do not mean at present to touch. Looked at in the most charitable spirit, and taking into account authentic information which has not yet reached the stage of publication, it cannot be said that the expectations referred to are within sight of fulfilment. The conduct of the affairs of the Free State does not to an ordinary onlooker seem calculated either to promote the original objects for which it was professedly established, or even to promote its commercial development and bring an adequate revenue into the coffers of its Government. But the news telegraphed from Brussels on the 18th ult. as to the movements of the large force under M. Van den Kerckhove demands the serious attention of the British Government. This force, we are assured, has arrived at Wadelai, on the Nile, the former head-quarters of Emin Pacha. The force is said to consist of over 1,000 men. We are informed, on good authority, that 5,000 would be nearer the mark; that the force is well armed, and that it carries with it at least 20 boats suited for river navigation. This expedition has been on its way for some 18 months. It went by way of the Upper Welle, and has doubtless done some good exploring work. It has established stations *en route* beyond the limit commonly assigned to the Free State on the north. It has collected large stores of ivory, by what means we are not informed.

We have on more than one occasion drawn attention to the presence of this formidable force in the region between the Welle and Lake Albert. This is the region so far as it stands north of 4deg. lat., which is in dispute between the Congo Free State and France. We are told that M. de Brazza is making his way eastwards to this same territory with a view of establishing what he regards as French claims. On the other hand, the Free State authorities maintain that France has no right to encroach beyond the 17th degree east of Greenwich, or at least beyond the line of the north and south course of the Mobangi. But this disputed territory we may leave to be settled between France and the Free State authorities. What is important to us in the news concerning M. Van den Kerckhove's movement is the fact that it is now established on territory which is clearly within the British sphere of influence. According to the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 this sphere includes the whole of the Upper Nile, and, as we know, Captain Lugard has been doing his utmost to take effective occupation of this region. For well-known reasons the British officer has been compelled, meantime, to suspend operations, although his lieutenants are holding the posts which he has established. It is scarcely to be believed that a friendly Power, like France or Belgium, would take advantage of this to intrude itself into a sphere which has been virtually recognized as British. True, neither France nor Belgium is a party to the Anglo-German agreement, but to ignore such an agreement is a dangerous policy, and if such a policy were followed by all the Powers interested in Africa, anarchy would be the result, and the Berlin agreement a dead letter. We are bound, therefore, to conclude either that M. Van den Kerckhove has established himself in the British sphere without the authority of the Sovereign of the Free State, or that he has done so with the Sovereign's consent as a friendly act towards the British Government.

Unfortunately, the position is complicated by the fact that some two years ago an agreement was concluded between the Sovereign and the British East Africa Company (represented by its president), by which the latter expressed its willingness to make over its rights on the Upper Nile to the Free State. Such an agreement is null and void without the consent of the British Government. As a matter of fact there has been an active correspondence for many months between our Foreign Office and the Sovereign of the Free State with reference to the designs of M. Vandan Kerckhove's expedition. Lord Salisbury intimated emphatically and clearly that he would not consent to the cession of any territory recognized as within the British sphere by the Anglo-German agreement. We have reason to believe that the Sovereign of the Free State declared that annexation was not the object of the expedition; that he was acting as a friend of England, whose friendship he valued more than anything else; that his sole object was to obtain possession of the country lying to the west of the Albert Nyanza and the Upper Nile, in order that he might thus act as a shield or buffer against the designs of France. What France has designs on the recognized British sphere is scarcely to be credited. If Va. Van den Kerackhove's force has taken up its position in this sphere with the consent of the Foreign Office and acting on behalf of England, no doubt the Foreign Office will be able to look after itself. If the movement has been gratuitous and uninvited, and if it should be made a pretext, as it may be, for demanding large compensation for expenses, we may feel assured that Lord Rosebery will deal with the matter in the same spirit as Lord Salisbury would have done. One point must be made perfectly clear, and that is that the Upper Nile and the Albert Nyanza cannot be incorporated in the Congo Free State, and that any attempt on the part of the State authorities to do so will be regarded by this country as an unfriendly act. It seems a pity when there is so much to do within the legitimate and enormous area of the Free State, and when a widespread rebellion against the European authorities seems imminent, that the resources available should be expended in disturbing the sphere of other Powers, but the movement may perhaps be explained and excused by the aggressive attitude of France. The Congo State may, and probably does, wish merely to prevent France from inserting a wedge of French territory between the Congo and the sphere of British influence on the Nile.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S VIEW OF HOME RULE.

Mr. Labouchere, writing in *Truth* on the subject of Home Rule, says:—

As regards the Home Rule Bill, it ought to be based upon the relations between the States and the Federal Government in America. I sincerely hope that Mr. Gladstone will not repeat the error of allowing Irish peers to sit—"quoad" peers—in the Irish Parliament. It would be impossible for any Radicals to vote for a proposal which is so utterly at variance with their avowed principles. Still more difficult would it be for any sane human being to vote that the Irish, after they have a Parliament of their own, should remain full members of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr Labouchere then recalls a conversation he had with Mr. Parnell on the subject of the retention of Irish members at Westminster in the event of Home Rule being granted.

It was when what were termed the Round Table Conferences were going on. "What" Mr. Parnell asked "is being conceded?" I replied that I believed only the right of Irish members to sit and vote at Westminster on imperial matters. "It must be understood," he said "that I do not agree." "Do you mean that you would vote against such a Bill?" I asked. "No," he replied, "but that I have a right to move an amendment in Committee excluding them. It would be carried, he continued; "the Tories and the Liberal Unionists only were against exclusion because Mr. Gladstone proposed it; if he declares himself in favour of their sitting, they will be for their exclusion. For a time at least the Irish would vote with the Liberals so the Tories would be glad to get rid of this Liberal voting power." I told him that practically, Mr. Gladstone had assented during the discussion on the second reading of his Bill to the Irish sitting and voting on imperial measures, and that consequently it was necessary to accept this arrangement—the only trouble was that it was thought difficult to give effect to it. "What nonsense!" he said; and then he told me several plans to carry it out, one of which seemed to me simple and feasible.

Mr. Labouchere then goes on to say:—

Be this, however, as it may, it would be the most monstrous crime to allow the Irish to be masters of their own local affairs and to remain masters of ours. It would, indeed, be more than a crime; it would be a fatal fault, for I am convinced that the English constituencies would never stand it, and, consequently, that if we have to appeal to the country on Home Rule against the House of Lords, we should lose the appeal were such a proviso in the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Labouchere next points out that though Home Rule figured in electoral addresses very little was said about it in electoral speeches, and adds:—

This is why, as Mr. Gladstone does not seem prepared to adopt the heroic advice of crushing out oligarchical opposition by the creation of Peers, I am so desirous that we should at once tackle electoral reforms, and fulfil some of the promises that we made to English electors. I am certain that if we do not we shall be defeated at the next general election, and our defeat involves that of Home Rule. The sooner that we realise the fact that a village serf, with his mind awakened to his wrongs, thinks much more of those wrongs being redressed than those of people who live in a neighbouring island, the sooner are we likely to act as practical politicians.

The Spanish Government ordered that Oct. 12 should be an annual national holiday, in commemoration of the discovery of America.

SIR THEODORE HOPE ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following letter from Sir T. C. Hope appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 21st:—

I trust you will favour me with the opportunity of pursuing briefly the subject you allowed me to start in your columns on the 27th ult., namely:—"The silver question is admittedly a question for India. Then why not allow her to settle it for herself, as her Government have long desired, by appearing through her own delegates at the coming International Monetary Conference, and entering, if she thinks fit, into an international agreement with other States, which shall in no way compromise the United Kingdom?"

"Oh!" some one cries out, "she would adopt bimetallism, and that would never do." I venture to rejoin, Why not? What harm can it do?

To England no one pretends, I suppose, that it would do any mischief. Her own monetary system is, by my postulate, safeguarded. Her commerce could not be injured by whatever steadying of the exchange was attained. Her manufactures would not be less exportable if silver-using countries had to pay less of their coin for them. In short, bimetallism and the Latin Union when in full force at her doors did England no harm during 70 years; how could they do any now? Nay, if bimetallism in India should send abroad her hitherto unopened hoards of gold England would be largely a gainer.

To India, again, what evils can it bring? The fallacy that a low exchange is a benefit to India generally (whatever it may be to intermediaries in one class of business) has been persistently exposed by her Government, and is becoming recognised by a powerful section of her mercantile community. A stable ratio between gold and silver is above all things needed, and the unanimous opinion of the Gold and Silver Commission that bimetallism will promote this is preferred by both the parties just named to the dictum of Mr. Giffen that it will not. Supposing, however, that bimetallism failed on trial, or that one of the parties seceded from the Union—India herself might secede at the end of the usual five or ten years' term of agreement—who would be the worse for the experiment? France seceded without choosing her time or due preparation, and when, according to Mr. Giffen, she was "flooded with silver." Was she any the worse for the seventy years during which her bimetallism so greatly checked (to say the least) the variations between the two metals? Is she any the worse now, when she can lend 3,000,000l. to the Bank of England, covering over her attenuated gold bags—a spectacle which the British monometallist so much admires?

If, then, the bimetallism of India can do no harm to England or to herself, is it not reasonable to suppose that she, a silver-using country, may, by linking herself with other more or less silver-using countries, reap, and help them to reap, the advantages admitted to arise from a common standard of value? And would it not be unjust to debar some 300 millions of her Majesty's subjects trading with even larger silver-using populations farther east, from adopting what their primarily responsible rulers have for a series of years held to be essential to their welfare, merely because that common standard has, in the eyes of some authorities in the gold-using land of England, the defect of being a double one?

Moreover, this remedy is insisted on in the proved futility and danger of others suggested. How, for instance, could the closing of the mints, even if it were sure to raise the value of the rupee in India, improve its exchange value in foreign countries? Would it not be more likely to increase the fall and aggravate the existing evils? And if, as is still, broadly speaking, true, internal silver prices have not yet been much affected by the external depreciation of the metal, how would an artificial, but material, change be viewed by the vast and ignorant populations, perplexed by a fall in the rupee value of their produce? And what about the well-known evils of an inconvertible currency, especially when it amounts to 200,000,000 or more? Again, would not the concomitant gold standard and currency, if it gained the place designed for it, still further appreciate gold all over the world? Finally, would not the depreciation in the accumulated silver of India far exceeding the 200,000,000 in her coinage—and the appreciation of her general and railway debt in gold be as much a confiscation of the national wealth as if it were levied as ransom by a Russian army at the gates of Delhi or thrown into the sea?

The monometallist of England, while declining to allow her own monetary system to be disarranged in order to assist India, may well pause before forcing her into such disastrous alternatives as these, or condemning her to another indefinite period of drift, with its continuance of the grave evils now falling upon her—evils too well known to need recapitulation. Public opinion here now recognises that things are seriously wrong and is tired of drift, but amongst the wrangles of theorists, faddists, and experts cannot decide what remedy to support.

Surely, the best way out of the dilemma is to allow those who are primarily responsible for India to act as they think best. Though they may take what seems to some a "leap in the dark," it is proved that the landing is soft and that there is a safe path to return by.

THE BIRKBECK BANK AND THE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The run on the Birkbeck Bank came to an end on September 15; though as early as five o'clock in the morning a depositor had taken up his place outside the building, where he waited till the opening hour of ten. He was gradually joined by others, to the number of about 150 in all. The last group of withdrawing customers was admitted at 12·35, when the crowd outside raised a hearty cheer for the bank and for Mr. Francis Ravenscroft, the manager, who was hailed as "Lidderdale II." By one o'clock the neighbourhood had resumed its usual aspect. The bank's receipts during the day amounted to 32,000l. A communication was received in the morning from a military officer resident in the south of England, who had no connection with the bank, offering to advance the sum of 30,000l., an offer which was declined with grateful acknowledgments. In a circular letter to the papers, dated Friday, Mr. Ravenscroft makes an official statement on the part of the directors as to the result of the recent panic. He says:—

The London and General Bank and the Liberator Building Society suspended payment on the 2nd inst. Between this date and the 15th inst., when the crisis came to an end, the withdrawals amounted to 1,578,005l. and the receipts to 250,728l. The difference was met by the sale of a portion of our Consols. Our other convertible securities, amounting to close upon four and-a-half millions (4,500 000l. have been left intact. I do not think I take too sanguine a view when I say that we have every prospect of repurchasing in the course of a few weeks the Consols sold. One reason for this view is that our receipts to-day exceed 50,000l.

He adds that the shoals of letters and telegrams congratulating the bank that every post brings in render separate acknowledgments an impossibility.

On Sept. 16 the London Provident Building Society and Bank, of 51, Moorgate Street, closed its doors, a written notice being posted outside to say that the directors had decided to discontinue, for the present, the payment of withdrawals. The manager explained to a reporter that the withdrawals had been quiet, but persistent, ever since the stoppage of the London and General Bank and the Liberator Society and the trouble with the Birkbeck Bank. The result was that they found themselves at the end of their available resources, the assets being largely in the form of mortgages. In spite of the suspension of payments thus necessitated, the society was in a perfectly solvent condition. On March 31 last the deposits amounted to 108,000l., but the sum had since been considerably reduced by withdrawals. Two days before the stoppage a man withdrew 200l., from the "Birkbeck," and placed it with the "Provident." The failure is also reported of the Glamorganshire Building Society, which had done business with good repute for thirty-seven years, the accounts showing a deficiency of over 20,000l. The assets are not expected to realise more than 3s. in the pound. The misfortune appears to be due to the defalcations of the secretary, who absconded a few weeks ago.—A similar case has led to the breakdown of the Sunderland Mutual Permanent Building Society, its secretary, Alderman Lawson, having likewise disappeared. The liabilities have been estimated at 9,000l., the assets at 2,000l.—On Sept. 19 another small firm—the London Commercial Deposit Permanent Building Society, of 15, Lamb's Conduit Street—suspended payment.—At a meeting of the depositors and shareholders of the Liberator Building Society, held on Sept. 19 in the City, resolutions were passed approving a scheme of reconstruction, and a committee was appointed to watch the interests of the investors.

A detachment of French troops having occupied a position on the Tripolitan frontier, a vigorous protest was made by the Tripolitan authorities, and the troops were withdrawn.

It is rumoured, says the *World*, that Lord Cromer may not improbably succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India, in which event Sir Gerald Portal is indicated as likely to be Lord Cromer's successor at Cairo. Sir Gerald was promoted to Zanzibar from Cairo, and is an able and rising member of the Diplomatic Service. In his present appointment he has signalised his tenure of office by a number of reforms, including the establishment of a regular government by British Ministers, and the proclamation of Zanzibar as a free port.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, September 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D L Johnston, BCS	Capt C M Ducat, ISC
Mr L Smith, Bo	Lieut G A Ward, ISC
Lieut-Col W H Coaker, RE	Lieut H H Woddy, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Troward, BCS, 1 week	Major J B Lynch, ICS, 1 mo
Mr R A E Castle, B, 9 mos	Capt H A Browing, ISC, 4 mos
Mr R D M Lang, B, 6 mos	Capt A C Yate, ISC, 18 days
Mr H G Hill, B, 2 mos	Lieut A Grant, ISC, 4 days
Mr J C Mills, B, 3 mos	Lieut H H Harington, ISC, 14 days
Mr G A G Showe, B, 3 mos	Lieut M F A Sexton, ISC, 13 days
Mr R Meredith, B, 2 mos	Surgt-Major C M Thompson, 2 mos
Mr C W P St John, M, 2 mos	Surg-Capt C C Manifold, B, 2 mos
Mr H D Baddeley, M, 4 days	
Col E W Trevor, ISC, 6 mos	
Lieut-Col J Barnes, ISC, 25 days	

GRANTED PERMISSION TO RETURN.

Mr J B Thomson, BCS	Lieut-Col C M Browne, ISC
Mr J H E Garrett, BCS	Major P A Buckland, ISC
Mr R McKillop, BCS	Major A Daniell, ISC
Mr T Troward, BCS	Capt A S B Hughes, ISC
Mr G F Prevost, B	Capt H W Priestley, ISC
Mr H M Cardew, B	Capt T H Butterworth, Ind Mar
Mr G Mahon, B	Lieut A Roberts, ISC
Mr E A Kuster, B	Lieut E N Obbard, ISC
Mr E R T Tiery, B	Lieut W G Walker, ISC
Mr C C Sheridan, B	Lieut H G Sherwood, ISC
Mr E Murray, B	Lieut C H F Binsted, ISC
Mr E A Brookes, B	Briz-Surg Lieut-Col W Gray Bo
Mr J L Fawnes, B	Surg-Capt A T Bown, B
Mr F E Godfrey, B	
Lieut-Col W T Shone, DSO, RE	

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India:—

INDIA STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels, Majs C W H Sealy and F R Begbie.

To be Majors.—Capt H J Bolton and Capt and Brevet Maj H H R Heath.

The promotion of Capt W G Mansel to the rank of Maj, notified in the "London Gazette" of March 15, 1892, is antedated to Dec 30, 1892.

To be Captains.—Lieuts T R A G Montgomery and W C R Stratton.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut C W Tribe, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, dated Oct 13, 1890, but to rank from Sept 23, 1888; Lieut H Coape-Smith, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated Nov 28, 1890, but to rank from Nov 21, 1888; Second Lieut H A Lash, from the Devonshire Regt; Lieut J K Condon, from the Manchester Regt, dated July 30, 1890, but to rank from July 9, 1890; Second Lieut F W H Forteath, from the Highland Light Infantry; Second Lieut H F B Champain, from the West Yorkshire Regt; Lieut E D Money, from the Lincolnshire Regt, dated March 4, 1891, but to rank from Jan. 14, 1891.

Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment—Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieuts G. E. King, J. Chadwick, and E. Trutwein, to be Senior Apothecaries, First Grade.

Bombay Subordinate Medical Establishment—To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade ranking as Hon Lieut—Apothecary, First Grade, S. Rebeiro.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col A. J. T. Welchman, Bengal Infantry; Surg Lieut Col J. E. C. Ferris, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut. A. W. Cotton, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide de Camp to the Commander in Chief in India, vice Capt. C. J. Mackenzie, who has vacated; Capt R. St. C. Lecky, R. A. to be Aide de Camp to Maj Gen Nairne, C. B. Commanding a District of the Bengal Army.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Maj E. M. Greenfield, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an Asst Adjt. Gen. Madras Establishment, vice Maj C D M Gall, who has vacated; Lieut Col G. C. Fenwick, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Asst Adjt Gen Madras Establishment vice Col F. Smalley, who has vacated; Maj C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj F O E M Davies, appointed Asst Adjt Gen; Capt R F Clothier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt Gen, Madras Establishment, vice Capt G P M Pritchard, who has vacated; Capt C B Little, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt Gen, Madras Establishment, vice Capt E J Sharpe, who has vacated.

To be Deputy Asst Quartermaster Gens, Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster Gens Department in India:—Capt A J W Allen, East Kent Regt; Capt R F H McSwiney, Indian Staff Corps; Capt A H Mason, D S O, Royal Engineers.

Capt J R K Birch, Cheshire Regt to be Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay, vice Maj H E Penton, who has resigned that appointment.

Maj H L Smith-Dorrien, D S O, Derbyshire Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

The undermentioned officers have been ordered to embark in H. M. S. Euphrates at Portsmouth today (Sept. 23:—

For Bombay.—Major E B Coke, Capt Hon J E P Vereker, Lieuts J McC Maxwell, J P Du Cane, G T Forester Walker, L batty, R H A; Capt T K E Johnston, R H A; Major G R Price, Lieuts A T Anderson, H J Eaton Evans, 2nd Lieuts H N St J Maule, J H W Johnstone, H G Lloyd, Lieut-Col A Broadfoot, Majors A Mansel, D S O, S D Rainsford, H O Piers, Lieuts W A C Pilkington, H G F Geary, 2nd Lieuts C F Phipps, L C L Oldfield, R G Westropp, H E Molesworth, C W Sulpanger, C F Johnson, Royal Art; 2nd Lieut H E Foster, 2nd C W Middlesex Regt; Surg-Capts T B Beach, E E Powell, E Eckersley, W L Gray, H C Thurston, Medical Staff; Rev T Q Fleming, Acting Chaplain; Major W B Hoggan, Capt R P Benson, Lieut E W Alexander. 2nd Lieut G E Stevens-Nash, A C Ferguson, No. 3 Company, Western Div, Royal Art; Major J A Ferrier, D S O, 2nd Lieuts W E Manser, D B Elphinstone, J B McGeorge, C G W Hunter, Royal Eng.; Lieut-Col M G McClintock, 2nd Yorkshire Regt; Major Sir R A W Colleton, Bart, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Capts W S Burrell, O'B L Darragh, Lieut and Qrmr J S Dyke, 2nd Royal West Surrey; 2nd Lieuts R C B Taylor, H E Herron, 2nd Wiltshire Regt; 2nd Lieut H F Brooke, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut A D Boden, 1st Rifle Brigade; 2nd lieut A Jenkins, 2nd Lincoln Regt; 2nd Lieut Hon C F H Napier, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Hon Surg R S Dawson, Madras Medical Dept; Lieut J A S Tullock, Madras Sappers and Miners; 2nd Lieut E H Payne, probationer Indian Staff Corps.

For Malta.—Capt J H W Southey, 1st Royal Berks Regt; Major C D Cotterell, Royal Art.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Chamber's Journal* says:—The Etruscans of old believed in three kinds of lightning—one incapable of doing any injury; another more mischievous in its character, and consequently only to be issued with the consent of a quorum of twelve gods; and a third carrying mischief in its train, and for which a regular decree was required from the highest divinities in the Etruscan skies. Curiously enough, modern scientists, following the lead taken by Arago, have also decreed that the varieties of lightning are threefold. The first comprehends that in which the discharge appears like a long, luminous line, bent into angles and zigzags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple, or red. This kind is known as forked lightning because it sometimes divides into two or more branches before reaching the earth. The second differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused. From this circumstance the discharge is designated sheet-lightning. The third class differ so widely from the more ordinary manifestations that many meteorologists have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings. They neither assume the form of long lines on the one hand, nor of sheets of flame on the other, but exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire.

A very singular story is told concerning the vagaries, of one mass of globe lightning. A tailor in the Rue St. Jacques, in the neighbourhood of the Val de Grace, was getting his dinner one day during a thunderstorm, when he heard a loud clap, and soon the chimney-board fell down, and a globe of fire as big as a child's head came out quietly and moved slowly about the room at a small height above the floor. The spectator, in conversation afterwards with M. Rabbinet of the Academie des Sciences, said it looked like a good-sized kitten rolled up into a ball and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, yet he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, but by moving them aside he avoided the contact. After trying several excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head—which he threw back to prevent it touching them—steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantelpiece, and made its way into the flue. Shortly afterwards—"when I supposed it had had time to reach the top," the tailor said—there was a terrible explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on to the roofs of some adjoining buildings, which they broke through. In the forest of Nemours a tree was once struck: two pieces were rent from its trunk; the smaller was tossed to a distance of fifty feet, and the larger, which eighteen men could not move, to a distance of twenty feet or so in an opposite tack. In 1838 the top gallant mast of H.M.S. Rodney was hit by a flash, and literally cut up into chips, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Shortly before, the topmasts of H. M. S. Hyacinth had suffered in a similar manner; and when the Thetis underwent a like visitation in Rio Harbour, Captain Fitzroy described the fore top-mast as "a mere collection of long splinters, almost like reeds."

These are a few of the examples of the mechanical effects of lightning. It works chemically as well. It has the power of developing a peculiar odour, which has been variously compared to that of phosphorus, nitrous gas, and most frequently burning sulphur. Wafer mentions a storm on the Isthmus of Darien which diffused such a sulphurous stench through the atmosphere that he and his marauding companions could scarcely draw their breath, particularly when they plunged into the wood. The magnetic effects produced are often very curious. A chest containing a large assortment of knives, forks, and other cutlery was, not many years ago, struck in the house of a Wakefield tradesman, and magnetism imparted to the whole of the articles. Arago, in his "Meteorological Essays," speaks of a shoemaker in Swabia whose tools were thus treated, to his indescribable annoyance. "He had to be constantly freeing his hammer, pincers and knife from his nails, needles and awls, which were constantly getting caught by them as they lay together on the bench." The same authority knew of a Genoese ship which was wrecked near Algiers in consequence of some pranks played by lightning among the compasses, the captain innocently supposing that he was sailing towards the north, when, as a matter of fact, he was steering due south.

Subterranean thunders have occasionally been heard preparatory to an aerial eruption. The sea has cast up volumes of water, as if volcanoes were exploding below. The ground has burst open, and floods of water have gushed forth from the sides of hills or from fissures in the rocks. Taking another class of effects, cures have been performed by lightning: gouty men have been enabled to walk freely; epileptic persons have been healed; amaurosis has been removed, and rheumatism dispelled by a flash. But one dare not look too closely into the subject of medical electricity, nor venture to recommend any one to tempt lightning in the hope of experiencing its curative powers; for its action is arbitrary and oftener than not hurtful. Three hundred persons were once struck in Charleston prison and clean robbed of their muscular strength.

There is another class of phenomena produced by lightning which is well worthy of attention, but of which little is yet known; we refer to lightning prints. We are all acquainted with the peculiar action of light upon papers imbued with salts of silver or other chemical preparations sensitive to its influence, by which the images of surrounding objects are permanently and elegantly fixed upon paper. Well, a lightning flash now and again produces a similar result upon the thing or person it touches. M. Poey, who has treated the subject of lightning prints very fully in the pages of the French scientific journals, mentions twenty-four cases of impressions on the bodies of men and animals. Of these, eight were impressions of trees or parts of trees; one of a bird and one of a cow; four of crosses; three of circles or of impressions of coins carried about the person; two of horseshoes; one of a nail; one of a metal comb; one of a number or numeral; one of the words of a sentence, and one of the back of an armchair. A horseshoe was indelibly marked on the neck of a youth of Candelaria (Cuba), who was struck dead by lightning near a house upon one of the windows of which was nailed a horseshoe. In 1853 a little girl was standing at a window near which stood a young maple tree; a flash of lightning struck either the girl or the tree or both, and an image of the tree was found printed on her body. In another instance, a boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's nest; a lightning flash struck the tree; the boy fell to the ground, and on his breast the image of the tree, with the bird and nest on one of the branches appeared most conspicuously.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO THE KAISER.

DURING the divisional manœuvres near Anklam, on Sept. 17, an accident befel the Emperor, which caused great alarm to his staff. His Majesty was galloping across the field, when his horse stepped into a ditch which was so filled with grass and other plants as to be hardly noticable. The horse fell and the Emperor was thrown from the saddle. The creature was naturally frightened, and in struggling to its feet scrambled over the prostrate Emperor and galloped away. His Majesty quickly rose, and with a few humorous words assured his anxious followers that he was quite unhurt. The horse, too, was uninjured, and, having been captured, and brought back, the Emperor remounted. One of his Majesty's spurs had been either caught in the ground or in the horse's harness, and it, together with the heel of the boot, was torn away. This was the whole extent of the injury done.

A VIENNA correspondent says: Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este of Austria, who, next to the Emperor's brother, is heir to the throne, is about to undertake a voyage round the globe. He is expected to be away eleven months. One of the new Austrian men-of-war is to be sent to the waters of the East Indies, Eastern Asia, and Australia with a view to promoting the commercial interests of the monarchy, and on board this ship, which though not yet selected is to leave in December, the Archduke will undertake the first part of his journey. When the ship's mission is fulfilled the Archduke will probably continue his voyage in a private steamer. On the man-of-war he would be treated as an Austrian Prince, and as such visit countries where he lands. After New Zealand, however, the Archduke means to travel in a strictly private way, and will probably pay a visit to the Chicago Exhibition. At present the Finance Ministers of Austria and Hungary are discussing the cost of the man-of-war's voyage, towards which each country has to contribute its share. The total amounts to about thirty thousand pounds. Archduke Francis Ferdinand defrays his personal expenses from his private means.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine
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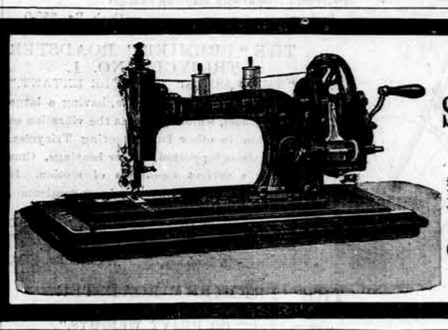

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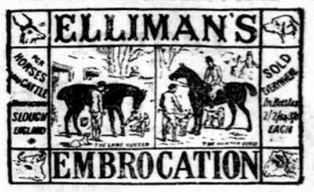

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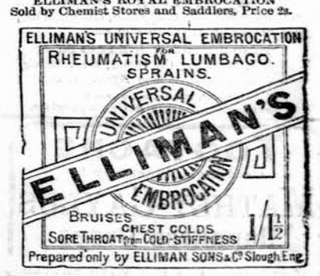

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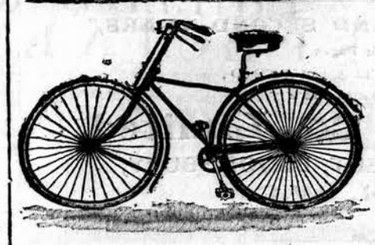

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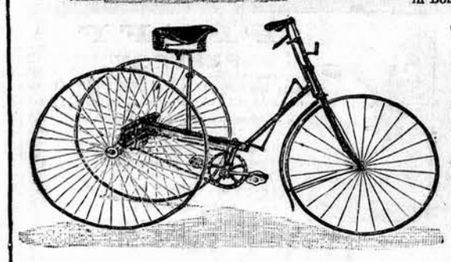

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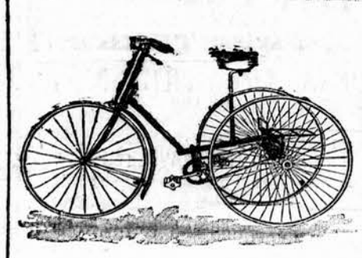

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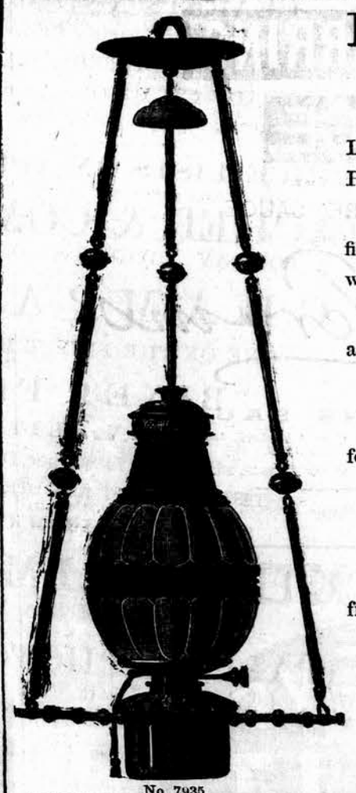

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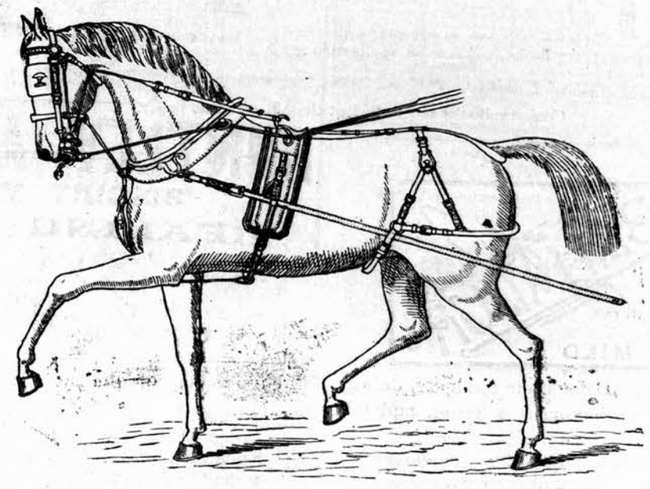

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